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he had plenty of money, and was allowed to send into The second he would begin to look around, and we purchased such things as we needed. A gal-lon of molasses cost twenty-five dollars. A Dutch bake had to come down. Some had not much genius for and ordered off. I have seen ladies come and walk mustered out, I will drop my official signature. up and down just beyond the beat of the sentinel. with bundles under their shawls, seeking a chance to slip them in, but being baffled by the vigilance of the guards, with downcast and sorrowful face would walk Out of itself, into itself, the river of Being runs, away. These persons were either Union people or others would do the same for their friends.

The stockade just in sight was rapidly approaching completion. One day we saw a column of the roughest looking men pass us toward the stockade. They were the captives from the Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. Toward night our company was turned into the stockade with them. A new class of suffering was before me. The men were old prisoners, and pale and baggard. They were ragged, and some partly naked. They were filthy, and covered with vermin. Prison life makes men hard, selfish and rough. Here and there you find a prodigal son or a backslider seeking again the comforts of salvation. The stockade by a strong board fence some sixteen feet high. On the outside, some four feet from the top, a platform, some three feet wide, with a railing, ran entirely round the stockade. On this platform the guards were posted. On the inside, some twelve or fifteen feet from the stockade fence, was a small picket fence. This was the dead line. The guards were instructed to shoot any one who touched the dead line. At the west end of the enclosure was a small brook and the sink. The fence was so built that the stream came in. Some twenty feet of this stream before it entered the sink, was used for bathing and washing clothes. As much filth from some manufactories just above found its way into the sink, it was not used for drinking or cooking. Several tubs were set in the slope of ground at the roots of an old tree, and they were filled by a spring in the bank. A well at the other end of the enclosure also furnished us with water. As a thousand men were to be supplied, we found the supply

cleansed. Often no soap could be obtained. The shelter of the place consisted of two buildings and cried, "How long, O! Lord how long?" formerly used at the County and State fairs. One one with floor was used for a hospital for the accomshelter from the burning sun, the rain, or the night some poles and rude roofs were erected, that helped to keep off the sun and storms. There were no sides, shall come. ends or floors, and of course the shelter was but partial. These sheds were for only a part, and large numbers found quarters in the open air.

have seen load after load of meat issued to the officers to merit. that looked as filthy as a ham would if thrown into was issued to us each morning and taken out at night.

with the utmost economy. Often our wood would be colored persons from cars.

In addition to this legislation, which has carefully breakfast could not be prepared before noon.

The utensils for cooking were few. For a hundred men eight small skillets, several tin pans, and six or rights were severed from national interference, we eight tin kettles comprised the total furnished us. have the proclamation of the President, declaring all The tin was poor, and when burned out we had to go slaves, except about 400,000, free on the ground of without or do the best we could. A few bricks were military necessity. And for the security of those thus furnished us, and we put them together so as to put excepted from the boon of liberty, Maryland and Misthe skillet on them and build a fire beneath. The souri have come forward and declared, that all over corn meal was mixed with water and often without a cover, and we made a fire above and beneath. By twenty dollars a pound we could obtain soda. By spoonful of rice would be boiled and make one meal, public opinion. or the bit of bacon and the rice or beans would be put God bath opened the way for this. Public opinion in a kettle of water and made into a soup. By put should never regard men more highly than they deting in plenty of water we were sure of as much as serve. It should never take men who had only cow we could eat, and this was our only full meal. When ered in dumb submission to unutterable wrongs, and they gave us five days' rations we would often eat esteem them worthy of the meeds bestowed on those them up in three days, and if we were out of money whose costly valor, resistless as a flood, had bought a we must go without. After awhile some of the men nation's freedom. But God has in strange ways put our made ovens of the bricks for baking, and were able freedom, in a measure, in the hands of the liberated to thoroughly cook the meal, which made it more slave. And for that freedom he has unflinchingly

sift it. When I entered the Confederacy I had a tin sublime over those that could only kill the body, from canteen. This we threw into the fire and melted the a Christlike patience that could only come from a halves apart, and took one for a plate and the other consciousness of Christlike strength, either in them-

PAPERS ON PRISON LIFE AMONG THE made of it quite a respectable seive. At one time public opinion has the means of rectification. The fair grounds at Macon on three sides is sur- dark. Presently a lady in Macon sent in a piece of rounded by an unbroken forest. On the Northern wire cloth some fifteen inches square, which was fitted side and towards the town, are the commodious and with a frame and did the work much better. Each elegant brick depot buildings and repair shops. These man must do his own cooking. Some took hold quite buildings were constructed by Northern men, and are | handy, and others seemed to view the operation with some modest measure of disgust. Often four or five On Monday, May 16, we drew our rations, and com- would club together and take turns in cooking. When menced prison life in camp. Here we drew flour, a new captive would arrive he would be quite a lion meal and bacon, and were quite elated. I was kind- with his news, or find an old friend who would invite ly invited by Capt. Mackay to mess with him, and as him to dine. The first day would pass pretty well. town by the guards for extras, we got along finely. quiries, and look over his rations. The third day the Chaplain Dixon was better, and as we were all fresh starch would be pretty well taken out, and off would captures, we were quite well, and full of hope that we come the coat, and you would see him experimenting bould soon be exchanged. Money was used freely, with his Indian dough. To some men it seeme

kettle, holding some two gallons, cost thirty-five dol- cooking, and would do it poorly, and soon become lars. When the Plymouth officers first came to Macon, sick. No servants were allowed. We thought our the ladics came and brought small gifts and books, treatment almost as bad as could be, but the privates and showed us much sympathy. This class of Union must have suffered more than we did. As the time sympathizers soon became known, and were watched for which I entered the service has expired, and I am

had friends in Northern prisons, and gave us, boping But water is water, in sea, or sky, and the sun a distant And creature is creature in every form, but God is over

Out of itself, into itself, runs the river of Love

universe lives; For the river of Love is the river of Life, and ever it out of itself, into itself, all that we see or kno

Swings like a mighty pendulum, or an endless ebb and flow; But over it all, and beyond it all, as the sun is beyond the sea, I can but think there is something else, for which all this

and Love Mingle and flow through the world below, and all the worlds above;
The worlds of matter in circles run, but spirit lives in a

That drops to a fathomless deep, or soars to a topless And God, like an all enclosing globe, self-poised, un-

Holds all that was, and all that is, and all that ever shall Not He, but in Him, is the universe, and his life is the and for some sixty feet ran within the enclosure. And on his bosom of infinite Love, for life and love I

For Zion's Herald. WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THE SLAVE?

BY BEV. H. W. WADDEN. many years the throne of God has been besieged by prayers for the amelioration of the condi- it. This is one of the hard conditions of the slave. book. tion of the slave. Every groan that has been ex- He is denied the fruits of his labor, and compelled to all times could be seen a row of men, standing close to him. The whole nature of the slave, religious to one behind the other, bathing themselves and washing an unusual degree, has been compelled to turn to their garments. The amount of water was not equal God. With no appeal to earthly law, they have to what would run through a tube two inches in di-turned to infinite justice. Remorselessly torn from ameter. Of course the clothes could not be very well | the objects of their affection, they have clung to Him whose love the world can neither give nor take away,

The Christians of the whole nation in their Sabwas nearly a hundred feet long and some thirty-five bath service, in their morning and evening prayer, feet wide, having a floor. The other was an old sta- had been sending up a constant cry for God to help ble used for cattle and swine, and very filthy. The the slave. Christians of other lands have long prayed for this same end. It is hardly an unwarrantmodation of the more feeble, and for the field and able assertion, that the rising and setting sun calling staff, together with the general officers. There were to morning and evening prayer, heard this double a few pine and oak trees in the prison that afforded ery going round the earth, as goes the day, "O some shelter from the sun. Some three or four hun- Lord plead the cause of the oppressed, and deliver dred found quarters in these buildings, the others from bondage the slave." To suppose such prayers couched down wherever they chose to. Many had no are vain is to repudiate the whole system of the Christian religion. To inquire then what has been air. After a while some boards were furnished and done for the slave is to inquire how near we are to the end of our troubles, how soon the dawn of peace

The justice which we may suppose God will re quire to be rendered to those we have oppressed, may be embraced in two propositions: Equality before the Our food was much inferior to that given us when law, and a fair position in public opinion. For in in the field outside. We drew several days' rations these two respects they were wronged; having been at a time. Less than a quart of unsifted corn meal, chatelized by law, and despised in public opinion. with about two ounces of bacon, a table spoonful of rice, about the same quantity of beans, a spoonful of items is necessary to the efficiency of the other. salt, and sometimes instead of bacon we got two or Were God designing to remove the race from our three spoonfulls of molasses. They pretended to give midst, he might be content with the waste of our us soup, but for twenty days at a time I would not wealth and the death of our first-born. But as they get a bit, and when I did it was not a spoonful per are to live with us he will not regard those prayers day .. The rice and beaus were issued but a few times. as answered, nor our troubles done, till they may live The bacon was often rotten and full of worms. I among us, protected by law and respected according

the soft black slush of a pig pen, and drawn out and to the first point we have made brave progress, so far shaken so it would not drip, and then issued. A quar- as national legislation is concerned. First, we had termaster or mess commissary was appointed by the a probibition of the return of fugitives by military rebels from among our men, who received the rations authorities. An enactment utterly disregarded, and and issued them to the squad commissary, who drew with impunity, by every commander whose inclinafor a hundred men. The squads were divided into tions tended in that direction. Then followed th messes of twenty each. The mess commissary dealt abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; the out to each man. Our wood was drawn nearly in prohibition of slavery in the territories; the recog the same way. The ration of wood was a small stick | nition of Hayti and Liberia; the education of colore each day. This was split with the squad axe, which | children in the District of Columbia; the treaty for the better suppression of the slave trade; the repeal of The men would use it in turn till each had pre- the fugitive slave laws; the legalization of the testipared his wood. It was cut into splinters, and used mony of colored persons, and the non-exclusion of

regarded constitutional limitations, and would not decree a blessing on a State in revolt, because State whom they have control, are free. Tennessee seemed salt, and put in the skillet to bake. The skillets had about to follow. But Kentucky, parts of Louisiana, and some other States are not legislated for at all as yet. constant practice we learned to get up quite a good | But now comes the grand Constitutional Amendment loaf, or pone, as the Southerners call them. For some answering all cavils, setting aside all sophistries and proclaiming liberty throughout all the land, unto all allowing the dough to stand awhile it would become the inhabitants thereof. When this is successfully sour, and by adding soda it would sweeten and cause passed upon, little will be left in the matter of equalit to rise, and often we would get a loaf of good bread. ity before the law, for national legislation, except the But having one thing right along it soon became mo- single point of enfranchisement. And for the accomnotonous, and we came to loathe the sight of it. The plishment of this there needs but the rectification of

stood, heroically suffered, and gloriously died. Thus As the unsifted meal made coarse and quite indi- God has shown that their former submission sprung gestible bread, we had to resort to some expedient to from no craven stupidity, but from a spirit that rose

took to legislate against the foreign element. But hatever results of clanism, secret societies and oranization of foreigners for purposes foreign to merican liberty, the future may disclose, we have a irm persuasion that the Native Americans, that have been in slavery, will never be found recreant to religon, liberty, justice, and equal rights. Public opinion should hasten the hour when freedom shall have new safeguard by the enfranchisement of four millions of men who will be as true to her, as bitter experience in the past and bright hopes of the future

But no sooner does the slave hear the word freeom, than his hands reach for books, and his mind for letters. They show the determination of the true American to know everything, or at least hold the key to all knowledge. The old man of eighty years, the soldier on the march, the laborer in his hour of rest,

and the little child, has each caught the mania for

earning. Public opinion may right itself. Whites have looked with contempt upon the race of darker skin. But the blood of the races has mingled till it is impossible to tell who may despise and who should be despised. If then the rectification of public opinion will now work all that God demands for the late slave, how gladly should we welcome all these efforts of the Freedmen's societies to waken an Let it not be thought, however, that the book is either interest in those we have ignored, and by the betowment of charity warm our hearts toward those we have despised. Whoever cherishes and disseminates right and just sentiments toward these Freedmen, and hastens the establishment of a proper public opinion as respects them, is hastening the end of our troubles and the dawn of our day.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT. BY REV. S. W. COGGESHALL, D D.

The laborer is worthy of his hire."-LUKE x. 7. to all eases whatever. If a man works for himself. he is worthy of all that he earns. If he pulls a fish out of the sea, raises a bushel of corn from the soil, digs the precious metals from the earth, manufactures the raw material into the fabric, or the instrument, or parties, he is esteemed as worthy of all he earns thereby. He possesses an indefeasible right to the roducts of his own toil, and which no man may take from him without incurring the guilt of robbery. And, indeed, if he has not a right to the fruit of his

This is one of the foundation principles in the the laboring classes of Europe, so many of whom we see flocking to our shores, is, that though free, they are yet compelled to labor for inadequate compensa tion. Again, if a man labors for another, he is also esteemed worthy of all he earns, after allowing his employer a reasonable profit for the capital which he invests, the risk which he incurs, and for his own labor of superintendence.

In the text our Lord seizes upon this great princi ple in morals, and applies it to the ministers of his gospel, as to all other men. The same rule is laid down, as being applicable to all cases whatsoever. And from this we learn that the ministers of Christ's gospel, on the one hand, are not gentlemen, so called, living on the unrequited labors of other men, consuming much and earning nothing; and neither, on the other hand, are they beggars, living on the alms of their brethren. No! Christ, the King in Zion, does not exhibit the ministers of his glorious gospel and the stewards of his manifold grace as paupers, for whom he asks the alms of their brethren, and for whom he solicits the charity of their fellow men, but as laborers, who, like other useful laborers, confer great benefits upon society, and for whose valuable labors he demands, not solicits, a due reward and an ample

do, if our holy religion is to live and triumph in the have been wrecked. world, and concerning which, therefore, the Bible has this subject to men's serious attention than in intro- first few months of earnest labor and zealous effor ducing any other point of Christian morals. We by young converts, they will gradually diminish in have a common interest in the church, one as much as another; but no class of men more than begin to do indifference, only to be roused by another special out ject with so much propriety as they. They have those who have perhaps for years been little more given themselves, their time, their talents, their than nominal members of the church, scarcely doing than they, may especially call upon their fellow Chris- person. How sad the reflection that according to the tians to do a little less than this?

The labors of the gospel minister are so valuable. so beyond all price, that we do not presume to pay him their value. This is impossible. There is no equivalent. And in this sense the gospel is "without money and without price," simply from the fact that money and without price," simply from the fact that power that will restore the soul to its former degree there is no money and no price that is sufficient to of piety? Nothing will do this so effectually as the pay for it. We therefore pay the gospel minister, not for the value of his services, but simply for his all the passions that are contrary to the divine nature.

rom it; Romans xiii. 8, 1 Tim. v. 8. Suppose you hire a man to work on your farm, on with an unrenewed heart should for a certain let not rather a child of wrath, and an heir of hell? ence would be exerted over the thousands who are No pretension of piety, or long prayers, or long faces now living " Having no hope and without God in the

will avail in this case.

So with the gospel minister. He is a laborer, and neans of information and facilities for study. How can be teach what he has never learned? or how can he and placed it in their Pantheon, saying that he should tell what he don't know? An ignorant man, how- be one of their gods; and when they turned their ever acceptable to his hearers, is a shame, a disgrace eyes first to Jupiter, then to Neptune, then to Venus, no his profession, and a terrible damage to the people.

LOVE IN MARRIAGE.

A small volume bearing the above title, written by Guizot, and translated by Mrs. Stevens, has lately been issued by our Book Concern. The title suit but half the book. In the good old days of full and expressive titles, we should have had something like this: " All ye Virtues of Woman Displaied and Portraied in ye Virginitie, Married Estate, and Widowhood of ye Lady Rachael Russell." Guizot, however, awakened eager curiosity among. French reading public, by the piquancy of be suggested subject. And if, at first, they were do appointed at fading instead of fictitious pictures of felicity, a calm and tender portrait of the conjugal life of a noble pair whose union was founded upon the warmest affection, simplicity of the author's style, in setting forth this historic tale of love. Yet the mind of Guizot is not fully at ease in this work. It has become so much his wont to deal with great subjects of political, social or historical moment, that he moves with a somewhat constrained, ambling gait among the gardens of love. He has an unhappy consciousness that he is hardly himself, which adds to his perplexity.

"He seems an angel with clipt wings, Tied to a mortal wife and children, And by a brother seraph taken In the act of cating eggs and bacon."

an inferior or an unprofitable one. It is a sweet and touching picture of connubial joy and sorrow, and in its quiet way is a severe though apparently careless thrust at French mariages de convenance, where love is wanting, and lax morality but too often present. If one might judge of the ideas that prevail upon this topic in our own land, by the increasing number of divorce cases in our courts, there is no small danger that we may fall into destructive customs. An eminent writer has lately ventured the opinion that no nation ever yet perished which respected properly the sanctity of the wedding bond, nor did a nation A grand and fundamental principle in morals is ever trample openly upon it without inward and fear-here laid down by our Lord, which is alike applicable ful troubles. To American readers this book will come as a messenger of warning to regard the homely and home-keeping virtues of our staid New England ancestry. These have made her a glory and a praise in the earth. These, if they be still honored, will give us fame and power such as belong to no second employs himself as an exchanger between different position among the nationalities of the earth. Carlton & Porter have well done in publishing this little

Here and there we notice a typographical error, as on pages 117 and 120, where our old acquaintance Dykvelt, appears disguised as Dykenelt and Dycknelt which, though we have not examined the original, we cience of morals. Deny this, and a man has no right dare not ascribe to Guizot. As a writer be is nothing left. Sweep this away, and everything else goes with | if not clear. None, however, will regret buying this

> "THE WAY WILL OPEN." I will commit my way, O Lord, to thee, Nor doubt thy love, though dark the way may be, Nor murmur, for the sorrow is from God, And there is comfort also in thy rod.

I will not seek to know the future years, Nor cloud to-day with dark to morrows' fea I will but ask a light from Heaven, to show And if the distant perils seem to make The path impossible that I must take, Yet, as the river winds through mountains lone The way will open up—as I go on. Be still, my heart; for faithful is thy Lord, And pure and true and tried his boly Word; Through stormy flood that rageth as the sea, His promises thy stepping-stone shall be.

SANCTIFICATION.

This has been the theme of my song and the sub ject of my thoughts for many months, and as I attemp to pen a few ideas, it is the first topic which claim my attention. Perchance, if some of my reader know that only two years and a half have passed since my conversion, they will deem me too young experience to write upon a state of Christian life profession of justification. This is one reason why I have assumed the responsibility of penning this article. I wish if possible to bring the subject under the This introduces to our notice a subject of great notice of those who have just commenced a religious practical importance, with which we have much to life, that they may avoid the reef upon which so many

I will put the idea which I am about to express in much to say; and that is, the subject of Ministerial the form of a question, and ask if there is not an ex-Support. I have no more hesitation in introducing pectation among the church generally, that after the much for our common faith as Christian ministers; pouring of God's spirit? How often do the words and hence no class of men can speak upon the sub- and deeds of young Christians quicken the zeal of energies and their lives to this work; and who, more more for the cause of Christ than any strictly mora common course of affairs, at least one half of these new volunteers will fall back in the ranks as their

time. This is all for which we can pay him. If he There has been an argument presented by some, lik devotes all his time to this holy work, all his living this: A certain degree of purity is requisite before ecording to the rule of simple justice should come one may seek the blessing of sanctification in its fullness. To me this seems like arguing that a person board your vessel, or to assist in building a house. He has a wife and children that are as dear to him to seek for the forgiveness of his sins and the assuras yours are to you. Suppose, still further, that he ance that he is an accepted child of God. If we may has aged parents, as have some, who are dependent not seek this blessing of perfect love even in the upon him for support. Suppose, yet more, that like an honest man he is struggling to pay some honest all? Why not carry the argument yet farther, and debts, before contracted, for necessary purposes; and you neglect to pay him. What then? You cause solution? We shall then but stand upon the same auch trouble and sorrow. You visit his wife and his platform with many of our brethren of other evanchildren and all dependent upon him, yea, his creditors also, with a terrible vengeance. Can you be glorious doctrine of Bible holiness; entire sanctification, perfect love, etc., are but synonymous terms for an you be esteemed a pious, a holy man, a child of the same great blessing; one which I believe may be God, and as having a well-founded claim to the crown of life, and to the heavenly inheritance? Are you church; and if thus known, what a powerful influ-

world." Why not consecrate the whole powers to God, And if he is made so by the dishonesty of the people, in withholding his hire, both the fault and the conseof this world, ambition, pride, avarice, in juxtaposi-

we punched full of holes with a sharp bit of iron, and made of it quite a respectable seive. At one time this was the only seive in the prison so far as I knew, and it was set at work early and kept well at it till dark. Presently a lady in Macon sent in a piece of wire cloth some fifteen inches square, which was fitted

| We punched full of holes with a sharp bit of iron, and made of it quite a respectable seive. At one time public opinion has the means of rectification.

| After the astounding revelations of the present concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our liberties, it is impossible to foresee what the future may discover concerning the securing of our li not given up to Christ head and hands, feet and heart-all." I have met with many of our own deomination who are ready to adopt the Augustinian heory, tacitly at least, and are perfectly satisfied with netimes even doubting if their sins were ever forgiven, and anon feeling that they can by faith discern he promised land. Why need this be? Why not always possess that faith

"Which will not tremble on the brink
Of any earthly woe?" It depends wholly upon ourselves; when we are ady to present our "bodies a living sacrifice," are ready to present our "bodies a living sacrifice," are willing to lose our wills in the will of God, then, and

not till then, shall we be able to fully com what it is to feel that our life is "hid with Christ in God;" then shall we know the fullness of that bless ing which those received who tarried at Jerusalem. MAUD MERWIN. UPON THE JUST AND THE UNJUST."

No stint, no measure, waiting not our call,
Our Father's liberal hand
Opens and lets his choicest blessings fall
On sea and smiling land.

The sunshine and the dew, the fostering rain, The breezes warm and sweet,
The wild birds singing, and the soft refrain
That loitering brooks repeat,— Aye, and not less the wintry storms that sweep

O'er ocean, hill and glade,
Show with what love unchanging, pure and deep
God guards what he hath made. O, thankless, cold of heart and wed to sin, Pass thou not idly by
The blessings that thy life might garner in,
Blessings not born to die!

ings not born to die With what rebuke our selfishness must stand In His all-perfect sight!
We give but where we love, His bounteous hand Closes nor day nor night.

And when we fain would judge or coldly scorn
The sinner's darkened ways,
Thou, who with us so patiently hath borne,
Teach us instead thy praise.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND EDUCATION. We take the following from the Springfield Repub can, which shows the position of that paper on one of the great questions which the American people

ust soon meet and solve: If Congress considers it necessary to prescribe the particular steps to be taken by any insurgent State in its return to the Union, the question to be asked is not what ought that State to do, but what has the not what ought that State to do, but what has the general government a right to compel it to do as a condition of restoration to its former standing and power in the Union. If Congress assumes the unconstitutional and despotic power in one matter it may in all, and the States will lose their existence entirely. It is already determined by the president, as commander-in-chief, that the insurgent States shall be released from military rule and allowed to resume civil government on condition that they adopt and carry out the emancipation proclamation. Congress is asked to go farther and to require the extension of the right of suffrage to the freed slaves as another condition of reconstruction. It is bardly presumable that Congress. will go thus far, not only because the Constitution

democratic idea admits of no distinction based on color. Nevertheless, when the people organize a government they have the right to limit the suffrage so far as they shall consider it for the safety of the government itself. A property qualification was formerly required in many of the States, because it was held that a man without property had not sufficient interest in the State government. But we have come now to the belief that intelligence is the only qualification the State can insist upon. Character is really feating the state of the safety of the work. It is known also that the bounty brockers in New York have confederates throughout the State, and in New England and New Jersey; that they are leagued with army officers in making fraudulent ellistments, and in procuring desertions. They have been always prepared to supply from fifty to a hundred forged certificates of enlistment to any Board of Supervisors from the interior who desired to fill their quota by purchase. One Fay prosecuted these frauds so successfully that from a penniless hackman now to the belief that intelligence is the only qualification the State can insist upon. Character is really quite as essential to honest voting, but that is a thing we cannot get at, and it is necessarily left out of account. It would be well, however, if it were more insisted upon in candidates for office. A certain amount of intelligence may be assumed to be an essential qualification for a voter without doing any violence to the democratic idea, and those already holding the franchise must of course fix the limitation, whatever it may be. The Republican was among the first to advocate that the voter should be required to read and write the language of the country. It is not successfully that from a penniless hackman of three years ago, he has come to be a real estate holder in Brooklyn to the aucount of more than \$200,000. Another broker named Lee has been carrying on a system of frauds no less monstrous than those of the democratic idea, and those already holding that if they could not effect their escape while on their way to the rendezvous, officers were to be bried, and they were to be set at liberty. One man through the connivances of the officers has escaped in read and write the language of the country. It pro-posed this as the true solution of the question of limit-ing the suffrage of foreign immigrants, in the days of the know-nothing avalanche. And it believes that his is the true solution of the question of negro suf-rage. Let every man, white and black, who can ead and white English, be allowed to vote, and we we made the suffrage as free and as nearly univerave made the surrage as free and as nearly univer-al as is consistent with the public safety. This test-rill admit quite enough voters who are unable to form intelligent opinions on public questions. Let the freed negroes vote, then, as soon as they attain to

his minimum qualification. But even this cannot be orced on any State. South Carolina, as well as Illinois, must take its own time. All we can legitimatenois, must take its own time. All we can legitimately do is to ply the argument faithfully, and educate the colored population up to a position to command the right of suffrage by manifest fitness for it. And Wendell Phillips and such as he would accomplish a great deal more for the extension of the suffrage to colored men by engaging in efforts for their instruction than by clamoring for their immediate transformation into voters by a despotic act of the general government. If the general government can do anything in this direction, it had better begin at the foundation and establish a system of national education, which shall insure for the future sufficient intelligence on the part of the common people of all colors to give which shall insure for the future sufficient intelligence on the part of the common people of all colors to give reasonable hope that they will vote wisely for them-selves and the nation. If Congress has the power and the ability to do this, they will thus at the same time promote the extension and the safety of the suf-irage.

In a communication to the New York Independent of his treatment and sufferings during his imprisonnent of thirteen years in Kentucky. On the 9th of November, 1851, he was seized in Indiana, and dragged into Louisville, Ky, where, after a kind of ock trial he was found guilty of giving aid and comfort to a slave endeavoring to escape from evils more readed by the virtuous than death itself. On the th of March following he was confined in the prison NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND TELEGRAPHIC

some of these things, until the close of Craig's ZEB. WARD .-- HIS BARBARITY. In 1855, this man came to the keepership, and in the following winter obtained the prison by lease, at

In 1855, this man came to the keepership, and in the following winter obtained the prison by lease, at \$6,000 per year; and made, over all expenses, during four years, \$100,000, by sheer physical force.

In the weaving, which was executed by hand, the task soon went up to 203 yards per day, mine standing for the first summer at 190 yards; then for the three following summers 208 yards; and whenever I failed, which I frequently did in 1855, and always during the summers of the three succeeding years, I suffered cruel torture, which I will describe—during the first year not more than three times a day; but the three succeeding years. As four times a day, sometimes for three months in succession; and locked in my little filthy, damp cell every Sabbath, while other men enjoyed the liberty of the yard.

The instrument of torture was one commonly used by overseers of slaves, and consisted of a strap of harness, or sole-leather, seventeen inches in length, two and a quarter inches in width, and half an inch in thickness, of the hardest, half tanned leather. The bitterness felt toward me was such, by employees from the lowest strata in the community, that though my health had been much reduced during Craig's three years, from the inferior prison food and neglect in bedding and clothing, and being in every way much the inferior in physical power to a majority of the workmen, still there was no mitigation of my burden.

During the year 1855. I was flooged with the

During the year 1855, I was flogged with the buting the year 1855, I was nogged with the strap, after June, frequently three times a day, rang-ing from two to fifty or sixty stripes. During the three succeeding years, after my task had gone up so far beyond my freach that I could entertain no hope of beyond my freach that I could entertain no hope of success, and while for three months of each year my weight stood at about 119 pounds, and I was so weak that I could hardly drag myself up a flight of stairs without supporting myself with my hands upon my knees, I have been flogged four times a day with that strap, with all their might, blackening the whole surface from just above the knees to the lumbar regions, receiving at each time from two to each hand. face from just above the knees to the lumbar regions, receiving at each time from two to one hundred stripes; at one time 107, throwing the particles of flesh and blood to the distance of 16 feet upon the wall. All summer long my body has exhibited this appearance from this cause; and for no other excuse than that I did not complete my task because I was too weak, too sick to do so.

Often I have endured these tortures until they have inflicted sixty stripes, without a motion or a

have inflicted sixty stripes, without a motion or a groan, while every ten stripes excited the pains of death.

All this time I was toiling with all my might, every thread of my garments wet with perspiration, and while suffering from disponea and asthma so that the whole firmanent seemed an unbounded vacuum, in which not one breath of air stirred. Often I have resolved, and I have as often revoked the resolve, while writhing under the lash, to make resistance, and die if I must. Often I have wished that no one loved me; then I would resist. Often,

a hope of meeting again the "salt of the earth," and a realization of this dawn of the new life of the "American Idea," lighted up my soul, and nerved me with renewed courage to suffer, and to live.

and allow their own colored citizens to vote. It would be strange if the representatives of the other loyal States should undertake to compel the South to do better by the black man than their own States have yet done. No, Congress will be wise enough to leave this matter to the action of public opinion and to the people of the States concerned.

Taken abstractly, it cannot be denied that the colored citizen is equally entitled with the white to a voice in the government under which he lives. The democratic idea admits of no distinction based on Neverthaless, when the people organize a series of the other bounds and their swinch seems almost incredible. Twenty-seven have been arrested, and are now in the Old Capitol Prison. This, however, is only the beginning of the work. It is known also that the bounty brokers in New York have confederates throughout the sergeant Mulbern admits that in this way and for pal-try bribes he has passed from the island hundreds of soldiers to whom bounties have been paid by the

The teacher who would be successful in his great work must "pray without ceasing." A teacher may be a child of God; he may be well acquainted with the Scriptures; he may feel a yearning affection towards the children of his class; he may address them in the simplest words, and in the most engaging manner; and yet the more diligent he is, and the more care he takes in preparing his weekly lessons, the more profundly will he feel that something beyond his efforts is necessary to ensure his success. The Spirit of God is needed to make the instructions of the teacher effectual to the conversion of the cacher effectual to the conversion of the cacher effectual to the conversion of the children; and that Spirit God will give in answer to your believing, fervent, and persevering prayers. In proportion to the spirit of prayer, will be the amount of success. The more his servants own God, the more will he own them.

Pray, then, without ceasing. Go to the Lord before you begin your work, that he may enable you to do it well; return with it to the Lord, when it is done, to seek a blessing and success. While you plead with God on their behalf. Ask wisdom to win souls; ask souls for your hire. Let not your prayers be formal, but earnest. Let them not be confined to the school, but carry them to your retirement, and offer them, with believing importunity, in your ments of intimate communion with God. Give your class a daily place in your supplications, and plead for them one by one. Bring each particular case before your heavenly Father. There is nothing like praying individually for your scholars. It is far more endearing, and we are sure it is far more effectual. The teacher who would be successful in his great

9th of March following he was confined in the prison at Frankfort until the 15th of April last, when he was pardoned out by Lieut. Governor Jacobs, while Governor Bramlette was absent in Washington. His sentence was for fifteen years in the penitentiary:

During this time I suffered every form of insult and every variety and degree of cruelty and barbarism. These began with cutting my hair so as to excite ridicule. The next was my cell, in which I suffered, with slight variations, in common with other prisoners, from filth, vermin, cold, and the worst description of bedding, which, in winter time, when the mercury stood at ten degrees below zero, and water froze tight in the vessels, was barely adequate to comfort in mild September—without sheet, pillow, or any other article save a sack of shavings or straw, and two or three blankets.

My first work was backing hemp in a room four feet below the surface of the yard, and so crowded with men, badly ventilated, and filled with dust, as to prove fatal in a short time to most of its victims. I have seen six men taken from thirty in this house in one week, and carried to the grave. Three times I was placed in that house by Craig, with orders to kill me; and each time I remained about four weeks.

From this time I was transferred to spinning filling, and then in February, 1853, to weaving hemp-

containing twenty words in each. It is equally possi-ble to stenograph by the pantelegraphic machine with marvelous rapidity, and from its peculiar construction it will work under atmospheric circumstances which impede the action of ordinary telegraphs.

Bulwer eloquently says: "I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our earth is man's adding place. It cannot be that our life is east up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves, and then sink into nothingness! Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over with a beauty that is not of earth and then pass of and leave us to make the court of earth and then pass of and leave us to make the said to earth and then pass of the said to earth and the said the said to earth and the said the said to earth and the said the sai rainbow and clouds come over with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off, and leave us to muse upon their favored loveliness? Why is it that the stars, who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread before us like fades, where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever."

OF CHRIST.

Christ made himself like unto us, that he might have Christ must needs have died; how else could sin be expiated, the law satisfied, the devil conquered,

and man be saved? They that deny themselves for Christ shall enjoy themselves in Christ.

Men would rather hear of Christ crucified for them, than be crucified for Christ.

If Christ denied innocent nature out of love to us,

shall not we deny corrupt nature out of love to him?

Christ, by his death, appeared to be the Son of

God.

Christ was the great promise of the Old Testament; the Spirit is the great promise of the New.

Christ's strength is the strength of the Christian.

If we would stand, Christ must be our foundation; we would be safe, Christ must be our sanctuary. In regard of natural life, we live in God; in re-

gard of spiritual life, Christ lives in us.

He that thinks he hath no need of Christ hath too high thoughts of bimself; he that thinks Christ cannot help him, hath too low thoughts of Christ.

Presumption abuses Christ, despair refuses him

which transmit light to the brain, unite before they reach it. A strong light vibrating through one nerve and a dim one through the other, will impair their perfect unity, and the custom followed night after night for years, will by thus destroying harmony of the delicate nerves, result in damaged eyesight. The woman who works at night by her table loses her sight early. Some evening when you have thus sat for an hour, go immediately into a partially dark room—a blur will be before the light scorched eye, while the other will be clear. The contraction of the iris has something to do with this; but the jarring, discordant action of the nerves is the same. They were designed to act as one; if they act as two there is wear a.d hich transmit light to the brain, unite before they to act as one; if they act as two there is wear and tear. Eyesight will fail with the decline of the body, but people that can't read and won't sew, keep their sight longest. Avoid this "strain" on the sister nerves by facing the light.

Meridian moments! grandly given To cheer the warrior's soul from hea

God's ancient boon, vouchsafed to those Who battle long with Freedom's foes,— I see the avenging angel wave His banner o'er the embattled brave; I hear above Hate's trumpet blare The shout that rends the smoking air, And then I know at whose commar The victor sweeps the Rebel land! Enduring Valor lifts his head To count the flying and the dead

The right to break unhallowed chains

A LONG CAPTIVITY

The Abielle of Fontainebleau gives the following ecount of the return of a French officer after thirtytree years' captivity. This officer, Captain Bruxel, the 20th Regiment of the Line, was taken prisoner 1831, by the Arabs in Algeria, and, nothing further aving been heard of him, he was supposed to be ead. It appears that he was at one moment very ear being beheaded, but was ultimately taken 300 near being beheaded, but was ultimately taken 300 leagues into the interior, where he was for long years employed as a berdsman, and never found any means of communicating with his family or country. But during the late Arab insurrection, when all men capable of bearing arms had left the tribe, he mounted a camel and effected his escape. After riding many days he reached the west coast of Africa, and there embarked on a Maltese vessel, which landed him at Carthagena (Spain). Thence Captain Bruxel proceeded to France, joined his regiment in garrison at Dijon, where he received the necessary documents to enable him to proceed to Paris and regularize his position.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph recently gave some particulars of a strange discovery in 1829, at Chorenton-sur-Seine, near Paris. He says: "I was engaged on the works of Messrs. Manby & Wilson, under Mr. Holroyd, the engineer of the works, when time after time large numbers of infant skeletons were discovered in all parts of the premises, which, I believe, had been a convent of a very strict order of nuns. At first we did not take much notice of the circumstance; but when the attention of Mr. Holroyd and Mr. Armstrong was called to the singular affair, we were directed to count the remains; and from that day we counted, and placed to one side, no less than 387 entire skeletons of infants. We took no account of parts of skeletons, which, if they had been all put together, would have far outnumbered the entire ones which were counted. I speak within bounds when I say there were found not fewer than the remains of 800 children, and there was not a single bone of an adult person among them." The Mayor came to the premises and had the bones placed in boxes and privately buried in the cemetery, and orders were given to hush up the affair.

Speaking of the Pentateuch, I am reminded that an accomplished friend gave me, the other day, an incidental confirmation of the Mosaic account of the deluge that was new to me. He is a good mathematician, and finds that the rate of subsidence of the waters (as given in the eighth chapter of Genesis) from the top of Ararat to the sea level proves that at the same rate, the highest mountain on the globe would be 27,000 feet. In other words, if the subsidence of 163 days left Ararat exposed (whose height we know), then the subsidence of the waters for 273 would leave a mountain of 27,000 feet high and dry to its base. Now geographers tell us that this is the exact height of the loftiest peak of the Himalaya. So science is confirming God's word as she revolves on the poles of truth.—N. Y. Evangelist.

Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Trinity Church, Philadel-

hia, in a late sermon used the following : phia, in a late sermon used the following:

"There was an Arab once who had the devil for his servant; and when his term of service had expired, the devil begged as his reward to kiss the shoulders of his master. This request was granted, but out of the spots where the devil's lips had touched sprang serpents, which ever darted their fangs into the breast of the unbappy man. He strove to tear them away, but could not for the agony. The devil of slavery had kissed the strong shoulders of the Republic, and the serpents sprung from her defiling lips are preying upon her life. It is agony to tear them off, but it is death to let them remain. Despite our anguish, we have taken courage to rid us

Working and thinking should go together, thinker working, and the worker thinking.

#### MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK. OUR FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT .- Our Missio ary Society has now its Forty-sixth Annual Report pass-ing through the press, and before this notice meuts the eyes of readers we expect copies of it will be in readiness for distribution. Meantime, we herewith furnish a brief

for distribution. Meantime, we nerowish to sketch of its contents.

I. An account of the anniversary, as described in the Northeestern and other papers, and which has doubtless been read by the friends of the cause.

II. The Constitution, as amended by the General Conference at its late session, will attract the attention of the thoughful.

III. The appropriations, as distributed to the several forsion fields and to the domestic work, including the forsion fields and to the domestic work, including the forsion fields and to the domestic work, including the forsion fields and to the domestic work, including the forsion fields and to the domestic work, including the forsion fields and to the domestic work, including the forsion fields and to the domestic work including the forsion fields and to the domestic work including the forsion fields.

foreign fields and to the domestic work, including the foreign populations, for the year 1865, will be noticed as a new feature in the annual eign populations, for the year 1863, will be noticed as in new feature in the annual reports of the society.

IV. Among the standing committees, in which som new names will be found, it will be noticed that one new committee has been formed: Committee on "The Third Class of Missions."

Class of Missions."

V. The report proper commences with the South American Mission, which is the second-born of our foreign mission propers. It was commenced in 1836. At the conclusion of Rev. W. Goodfellow's report we find that now there are, or are to be, nine laborers in the field; and it the wives of two of them be added, as for their work's sake they should, then there are eleven.

VI. China next appears, though out of its order in time, for it was not opened until 1847. It is illustrated by the faces of some forty-four young "celestials" of both sexes put upon two plates, which, being on wood, seem to have been very well executed. What is still more interesting, however, is the account given of the schools of

have been very well executed. What is still more interesting, however, is the account given of the schools of which they are pupils, under the care of the Rev. Otis Gibson and those estimable young ladies, the Missos Woolston. The superintendent appears for the first time as a D.D., and well it is deserved by R. S. Maclay.

VII. The German Mission, opened in 1844, now presents us with the names of twenty-one members of the Conference, nine preachers on trial, eight local preachers engaged in the work, and ten students of the Mission Institute. "most of them also occupied in the work." Colengaged in the work, and ten students of the Mission Institute, "most of them also occupied in the work." Colporteurs, too, to the number of three, are working in the Conference. This mission has spread itself into "Switzerland, and is actually occupying ground which has felt the impress of Calvin, Zwingle, and others of great renown. An illustrated page is found, in the report of this mission, of a Sunday School celebration which occurred on a "Fourth of July" at Berlin, and at which Governor Wright, then our Minister to Prussia, and Bishop Janes,

were present.

VIII. India, the latest born of all our foreign mis VIII. India, the latest born of all our foreign missions, has been one of the most properous enterprises even undertaken by the church, and will just now elicit the greatest attention and awaken the highest admiration. Opened in 1856, though by reason of the "mutiny" not fairly inaugurated until 1857, it is now, as shown by this report, a Mission Conference. It is furnished with a printing press and two orphan asylums. The foundation of a training school is laid, and a working force of preachers, teachers, and assistants, numbering ninety-six persons. The value of the property owned by our mission, and the amount contributed for the support of the work by the foreign periodays for the work by the property of the work by the property of the work by the foreign periodays for the work by the property of the work by the amount contributed for the support of the work by in foreign residents, friendly natives, and native converts are among the marvels the reader will note. The whole report of this single mission contains about as much mat ter as the fourth, fifth, and sixth annual reports of the so-ciety taken together. The missionaries sent to this work during the brief years of its existence must have been picked men.

IX. The Scandinavian work, commenced in the for eign field in 1854, has a beautiful and commodious church under way in Copenhagen, and our laborious superintendent has had his hands strengthened by the timely arrival of Rev P. K. Rye. Born in Denmark, "born again" in America, and made "a citizen" by the law of the land, he has returned to the fatherland at the call of the church, and has returned to the fatheriand at the carlot the church, and in accordance with the yearnings of his own heart after his kindred according to the flesh. Cur mission in Scandinavia has been fruitful, though its statistics do not show it, for the reason given in a paragraph of the report describing one of the central societies: "Its ablest members have left for America, and those who remain do so se they have not money enough with which to g

What thrilling interests are awakened at the enunc ation of the name of Africa at this day! Having stretched out her hands to God, he is avenging her. St. Domingo, the West India Islands, and America are witnesses. In our country indeed the cry is in relation to them, "Who are these that fly as doves to their windows?" Our hope is the statement of the country indeed the cry is in relation to them, "Who are these that fly as doves to their windows?" Our hope is the statement of the country indeed the cry is in relation to them, "Who are these that fly as doves to their windows?" is that the song is soon, is just to be taken up, "The vointer is over and past," though so far as this mission field is concerned we have had to say for a year or two past "God has been burying his workmen." Thanks to his excellent name "the work" does not cease. The reader will notice what is said relative to the election of a XI. The field of Bulgaria is of great interest, entered

XI. The field of Bulgaria is of great interest, entered upon in 1837, presents a work of faith, and may require the patience and persistence illustrated at Vicksburg.

XII. We venture that pages ninety-two to ninety seven will secure as much attention and awaken as much joy as any other portion of the annual report of the India Mission Conference. It details the proceedings of what will be known in history as "The First Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India!"

XIII. The report of the department of Domestic Mission Conference of the details and the second conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India!

XIII. The report of the department of Domestic Mischapter on American Missions proper will be of singular interest to the church. The fading away of the Indians, the original owners of the soil which sustained our fathers' fathers, and which we expect will afford sepulchre to our children's children, awakens in us the most melancholy reflections. Our missions to them are few and feeble, and the economy of our government hitherto has scarcely made it possible for us to do more. We see a ray of light in the appointment made by the government of Rey I in the appointment will be a constructed to the content of the content in the appointment made by the government of Rev. of H. Wilbur to an agency among the tribes in our Washing ton Territory, and we are not without hope that ere the

n Territory, and we are not without hope that ere the resent session of Congress closes some further action fo sood to the "red men" will be taken. XIV. Seamen receive a very brief notice, though thes and sixty-three thousand emigrants have received the at tention of most laborious men who have "east their breat upon the waters," for both the classes named are eminent ly a "floating population."

a "floating population."

XV. Receipts for forty-six years and appropriations for A.V. Receipts for forty-six years and appropriators on sixteen years, and other items under the same head, will be a study for those who are found of figures. The receipts for 1864 turn out to have been \$558,933.26.

XVI. For the departed there will be none to mour without hope. "Their warfare is accomplished, and the

days of their mourning are ended.' XVII. Foreign missionaries, their stations, the time of their departure, the Conferences that gave them, and their present appointments, appear in tables on pages 112 and 113.

A VOICE FROM KANSAS .- February 12 was missio

#### ARE PARSONAGES EXEMPT FROM TAXA

MR. EDITOR :- The latest law of this State specificall relating to the above question, is found in Chap. xxxii. of the General Statutes. As it is brief, and may serve the cause of truth and right, will you please give it a place in

associated themselves by agreement, in writing, for educa-tional, charitable, or religious purposes, under any nam by them assumed, and complying with the provisions of this chapter, shall with their successors be and remain

Sect. 1. Seven or more persons within this State, having

body politic and corporate.
"Sect. 2. The purpose of such corporation and the place within which it is established or located shall be distinctly within which it is established or located snan be distinctly specified in its articles of association; which articles, and all amendments thereto, shall be recorded in the office of register of deeds for the county or district wherein such place is situated; and such corporation shall appropriate

place is situated; and such corporation shall appropriate its funds to no other purpose.

"Sect. 3. Corporations organized under this chapter shall have the powers and privileges, and be subject to the duties, liabilities, and restrictions set forth in chapter sixty-eight so far as the same may be applicable.

"Sect. 4 Such corporations may hold real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of their organization to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

"Sect. 5. Their estate shall not be exempted from taxation in any case where part of the freeme or profits of their business is divided among members or stockholders.

their business is divided among members or stockholde or where any portion of such estate is used or approp ared for other than educational, charitable, or religio

purposes."

I judge, therefore, that parsonages are never exemined from taxation unless they are held by a legally organize Board of Trustees to whom they have been legally etrasted, or who legally possess the ground on which the stand. Any Methodist preacher, having no agreement of the contrary, would naturally claim. Trustees to the contrary, would naturally such a ease the use of the parsonage as so much secto him to be allowed on his support. A mortgagee certainly no right to detain any part of a preacher's saturated in the part of the par to pay the interest on his note, but must look to the True tees and the property secured to him by mortgage
Blandford Center, Feb. 17.
INQUIRER.

#### A VICTORY.

Believing that signal victories of Church, as well as State, often cause feelings of gratitude to God, and are therefore worthy of public notice, we call attention to the fact that the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cliuton has recently been called to rejoice over such an one. The planting of this little vine took place in the year 1847, at planting of this little vine took place in the year 1847, at which time some eleven persons gave their names and joined class, which was organized into a society by Rev. D. K. Merrill, who was then preaching at West Boylston. This was the beginning of a conflict which, having been sustained manfully for the space of seventeen years, terminated in a glorious victory on the Lord's side.

It would be a difficult task for one who has not been a two local straight to make a just record of them:

participant in their trials, to make a just record of them but having listened to the story from the lips of those who shared in them, we have at least a slight conception of what they must have been. For nearly five years (as we nust have been. For nearly five years (as w driven from house to house, in some instances, because of the prejudice against them. About this time, however, their number, having increased, they succeeded in hiring an attic hall opposite the site on which the church now

Now it pleased God to send the showers; and their upper room was filled with the Spirit of God and with people, and taking courage, they essayed to launch out into the deep. The first movement was to purchase the property on which the church now stands, which they did, and succeeded in partly paying for the same. About this time the spring of 1852 Conference appointed Rev. T. Willard Lewis; and as the result of his labors, the building was erected. Although we have listened to a recital of his arducous labors in raising funds to pay for the building, we feel incompetent to the task of describing them; suffice it, that on our coming to Clinton we found the Society struggling under a debt of twelve hundred dollars, the interest of which they succeeded in meeting from time to time through the medium of the pew rents, the preacher receiving his support from voluntary contributions.

Val, which added to our numbers, and we trust warmed the hearts of some, at least, of the older members. Things looked propitious, and the Official Board resolved then, if they could secure the privilege of collecting funds on the Worcester District to assist them, they would make one organd effort and free themselves from debt. The Committee entertained their application, and granted the privilege. As a result we collected some four hundred and twenty two dollars on the District, with a donation of fifty dollars from Rev. T. Willard Lewis, one hundred from Father Lee Claffin, and one hundred from Hon. Wm. Claffin. The Society made the balance, including the expenses of their Agent, amounting in all to some five hundred and sixty-three dollars. And this is the victory. We have a church property, the estimate value of which is five thousand two hundred dollars, clear of debt, which belongs wholly and solely to the Society, not one pew ever having been sold.

E. F. Hadley.

INTEMPERANCE AMONG ARMY OFFICERS. On the 11th inst the Rev. Dr. Marsh and Hon. C. C. Leigh from the Committee of the State Temperance Society, presented the following address to the President, who promised to give it an early consideration:

To Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander-in-Chie of the forces of the United States: The State Temperance Society of the State of New York, assembled at Rome, in said State, on the 18th and

York, assembled at Rome, in said State, on the 18th and 19th of January, do present,

That they are constrained, by the public feeling on a universally acknowledged amount of intemperance, often existing among officers in our noble and patriotic army, do address you, more especially in view of its relation to

the soldiers.

Sir, the people are willing to give their loved ones to any fatigue, to any suffering, and to death for their country; but they are not willing to have them subjected to and led into battle by drunken officers. They are willing that officers should be a privileged class; but they are not willing that granted privileges should expose their husbands, brothers and sons, as they believe they now do, to the most terrible calamities, and their country to certain rain.

to the most terrible calamities, and their country to certain ruin.

If liquor is bad for the private, it is equally bad for the officer; and is often a hundred-fold worse in its consequences. If it should not be carried over the lines for the private, as is now forbidden, it should not be for the officer. If the drunken private should be punished with expulsion from the service for his drankenness, much more should the criminal officer in view of his high responsibilities. Most deferentially, but carnestly, would the Society lay before you these truths. They come from disquieted and anxious breasts throughout the country. They come from a widespread belief that drunkenness in officers has often been the cause of most distressing calamities to soldiers, and of failures in well-planned actions;—that it is because officers are in many respects a privileged class in the attainment and use of liquors, that drunkenness so extensively prevails among them; and that, if they were all total abstainers, it would, in the language of a distinguished Commander, be worth fifty thoughts.

drunkenness so extensively prevails among them; and that, if they were all total abstainers, it would, in the language of a distinguished Commander, be worth fifty thousand men to the armies of the United States.

Your petitioners, therefore, true and loyal citizens of the Union, in behalf of anxious relatives and friends, both of officers and soldiers; in behalf of humanity, of right-cousness, and of God, do ask that an order or orders may be issued, which shall put an end to whatever may be considered a privilege in this matter to officers, but which proves to the army an unmitigated curse; and do beseech that the most efficient measures may be taken, both in the army and navy, to preserve all, officers, soldiers, and sailors from this great destroyer.

With great respect,

Your humble servants and devoted friends,
JOSEPH S. SMITH, President.

P. H. Fowler, of Utica, Frederick Starr, of Rochester,
G. A. Linner, of Schoharie, John Marsh, James A.
Biggs, and C. C. Leigh, of New York, Special Committee.

On the 14th, the Hon. Mr. Pomroy, Senator fro Kansas, brought up the subject in the Senate LIQUOR IN THE ARMY. -Mr. Pomroy offered a res lution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire if the facilities offered to military officers for obtaining spirituous liquors is not detri-mental to the service, and that they report by bill or other-

#### SEETCHES FROM A DELEGATE.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 18, 1865. Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 18, 1865.

Twice since I left home have I thought of those who are obliged to sit under sermons of undue length, or publish or read too long articles. The train of cars from Worcester to New York Tuesday was nearly two hours behind time. However, I reported at the General Christian Commission office, at Philadelphia, Wednesday noon. I was informed that my services were desired at the front, near City Point, Va., among the large armies. I said amen; it just suits me.

men; it just suits me. Seven o'clock, P. M, found me at Baltimore, seated at the Seven o'clock, P. M., found me at Baltimore, seated at the tea table of the Mansion House, by the side of Rev. G. R. Bent, of New England Conference, now office agent at Baltimore. He is highly esteemed there for his works' sake. Of course we passed a pleasant evening together. As he has authority to detain any delegate whose services he needs, he offered me work in the Shenandoah Valley, or at Camp Pauole. But I said no; to the front I will go. The steamer from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe was me than five hours late, at which point we are waiting near Conference, a Biblical Institute acquaintance, now station agent here. The Christian Commission is a great institu

and call forth our liberality.

Two soldiers returning from a furlough had taken pack Two soldiers returning from a furlough had taken packages of good things for comrades in the army from their friends at home, but had them stolen during the night. One of them was swearing most profusely about it. I kindly checked him. "Well," says he, "I do not believe in swearing, and I do not like to hear it from others; but I believe this would make a minister swear; yes, I believe it would make the Lord himself swear." Adieu for the

#### DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE PROVI-DENCE CONFERENCE.

Will the surviving relatives of the following decease members of the Providence Conference have the kindnes to inform me when and where those departed brethres were born; also, when, and where they died. Please giv year, month, and day of birth and death: Caleb D. Rog year, month, and day of birth and death: Caleb D. Rog-ers, Otis Wilder, Van Rensalear Osborn, Charles C. Barns, George S. Judd, Isaac S. House, John F. Blanch-ard, Dixon Stebbins, Daniel Dorchester, John Burleigh Hunt, Lemuel Harlow.

The same information is also desired respecting our

ministerial brethren who may have died during the eccle-siastical years immediately preceding the session of the Conferences of 1841, 1843 and 1844. Please don't fail to give us the facts here solicited. They

Please don't fail to give us the facts here solicited. They are sought that they may be entered in connection with the names to which they severally belong—upon the printed Minutes of our next ensuing Conference. They will probably be entered upon the Minutes of every subsequent Conference. Such facts should not be lost. Such names should not be permitted to pass into oblivion. They are the precious property of the church.

My informants will please address me at this place. As

ur Conference is near at hand, it will be necessary Portland, Conn, Feb. 20. R. Donkersley.

#### TEMPERANCE MEETING.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Essex and Middlesex District Temperance Union held their second Quarterly Meeting at Methuen, Feb 8. Dea. Peter Smith, President of the Union, presided. He made some appropriate remarks on the importance of active and persevering efforts for the suppression of intemperance. He referred to the practice of smuggling liquor into families by grocery and provision dealers, and the consequent increase of drunkenness, especially among women. How can we control this great evil? This is the question for us to consider to-day. United, persistent efforts are needed against this great evil.

Rev. Edwin Thompson made some hopeful remarks on the success and prospects of the temperance cause in the State. It was a real "Thompsonian" speech; very good for breaking up a temperance cold; warm, but not "bid to take." Rev. Mr. Wilson, City Missionary at Lawrence, spoke of the hopeful reform going on among the working

nor preaking up a temperance cold; warm, but not "bild to take." Rev. Mr. Wilson, City Missionary at Lawrence, spoke of the hopeful reform going on among the working men in that city. Two hundred working men have, "of their own will and accord," pledged to each other total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor. Very interesting remarks were also made by Rev. Mr. Hall, of Methuen, Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Lawrence, and Dr. Hanaford, of Reading. The Convention adjourned, to meet at Lawrence, May 18th. In addition to the above temperance organization, we have a very flourishing Division of the Sons of Temperance at Ballardvale, organized Dec. 16, 1853, numbering about two hundred members and visitors. After the temperance measure now before the Lerislature After the temperance measure now before the Legislatur has been carried to a successful issue and becomes a law rum selling in this and adjoining places will grow beaut fully less.

W. F. LACOUNT, Secretary.

#### AN ENCOURAGING TESTIMONY.

MR EDITOR :- Your views on the one tenth system MR EDITOR:—Your views on the one tenth system of giving has so encouraged my heart that I esteem it a privilege to thank you that they were ever made public. By the grace of God I have been acting upon this system for five years past, and the Lord has blessed me in so doing, and has enabled me in each successive year to cast into his treasury more than the preceding one; to his name alone be all the glory.

My husband (Rev. J. M. Blake) was a liberal supporter of all our benevolent enterprises, and at his decease I was

My husband (Rev. J. M. Blake) was a liberal supporter of all our benevolent enterprises, and at his decease I was left poor, with a helpless family. But I had a great desire to contribute something (however small it might be,) for the cause of Christ. I mentioned my desires to some of my Christian friends, and the invariable reply was, Sister Blake, you are too poor to give anything. I was grieved at heart, but resolved to go to the Bible and be governed by the divine law. There I was comforted and encouraged, and enabled through grace to make the consecration with our covennut-keeping God, to give a tenth to his cause (glory to his name, he fills my soul with love). I have not dared to speak of his dealings with me in this matter save in two or three instances, for I folt all were matter save in two or three instances, for I felt all were against me; and when I first saw your articles-in the Heradd on this subject, I could not refrain from praising God with a loud voice.

Mas. J. M. Blakk.

the February number of "Good Words" that measures have been set in operation both in England and in the General Episcopal Convention in the United States bring about some system of fellowship and intercommu cation between the Eastern, or Greek Church, whose cer tre is in Russia, and the churches under Episcopal rule i the West. In 1862 the attention of the General Episcopal Convention, held in New York, was called to the fact that in the city of San Francisco there were between three and four hundred communicants of the Greek Church. Rev.

George Williams, D. D., of London, has visited Russia on whole business is in such a condition that som

## Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance

DO YOU PRAY FOR YOUR MINISTER?

The Saviour commands us to pray the Lord of the Harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest." There is the same necessity and the same importance for as to pray for the laborers after they have been called or thrust out into the field. The Apostle Paul, while under the extraordinary nfluence of direct support and inspiration from God, felt the need of this additional help from the church. The unerring Spirit of God led him to say both as exhortation and command Brethren, pray for us;" "for me, that utterance may be given unto me, that I may open my mouth boldly, to make known the mystery of the gospel." There is no less need of boldness in the ministry now than there was in St. Paul's time. The minister's courage may not be put to the test now in the same manner as it was then; but the same spirit is yet in the world, though its tacties may be greatly changed. To declare the whole counsel God, to preach faithfully the self-denying docrines of the cross, and to urge them against nclination upon the consciences of this money-loving, pleasure seeking, fashion-wor shiping generation, requires as much courage and firmness as it did for Christ's ministers to do their whole duty in the apostolic age. We do not mean an insolent, noisy, blustering boldness, such as offends good taste by its rude manners rather than by an earnest spirit but that unflinching loyalty to truth and to God, which, with becoming meekness and love, would a thousand times rather die than fail in my respect of duty to Christ or of love to men. There is no power on earth or any where else which can put that loyal spirit and that moral nerve into the soul of man but the Holy Ghost. That blessing is given in answer to prayer. The minister should pray without

ber should habitually and earnestly implore God to give such strength and boldness to the ninistry in general, and especially to his own pastor. There are other things besides boldness which he minister should have, and which he must receive from the gift of the Spirit if he would e successful in his holy calling. He must be mbued with an ardent love for souls and for the work of winning them to Christ. He must be filled with meekness and with faith and with special unction from the Holy One. As he goes into the conflict and "wrestles with prinipalities and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places"-he becomes exhausted by the

toil, and his weary arms hang down. The

orayers of the church, like Aaron and Hur of

easing for himself. Every church mem

old, should lift and hold them up again for the servant of God. Some pray for their minister in public meetigs as a mater of propriety and courtesy others pray for him in private because he is their personal friend; a few perhaps because they like the man or his style of preaching but if these are the ruling motives their prayers will certainly not avail much. Some do not pray for him because they think he is so good and holy that he does not need their prayers: many, because they do not think of it; many more, because they dislike the man, the style of his sermons, or some of his ways. He is not pious enough for some, and they do not believe it would do any good to pray for him. Others are not fed by his discourses; they are too abstract or too common-place. His rhet-

oric is too flowery or too plain, or something else has turned their heart away from him. The preacher should have the aid of your prayers simply because he is Christ's minister o you and to the people, or is in the place where the true minister of Christ should be For Christ's sake, for your own spiritual good and for the success of Christ's cause among the people to whom he is sent, you should, a a sacred duty, pray for him. That motive will never fail you; it is high and holy. If he is as full of faith and love and good works as the Apostle Paul, still he needs your prayers. If he is not as pious as you think he ought to be he needs them still more. Even if you regard him as your personal enemy, yet as a Christian you are in duty bound to love and pray for him If you are not pleased with or fed by his preach ing, it may after all be your fault more than his. God made the ravens carry food to Eli iah in the wilderness, and he can easily make any duly accredited minister furnish you with a full supply of spiritual food. Is God under any obligation to feed you by a minister for whom you do not pray? Your prayerless soul may have no relish for spiritual food, and God may withhold your rations in punishment for neglect of duty. No Christian has any right to omplain of the preaching of that man for whom e does not pray; and but few, if any, will have any disposition to complain of one for whom he prays as he ought. Meditate upon that, Chris tian reader, and know that when the Holy Ghost speaks through a minister he feeds all, rightly dividing the word and giving to each a portion in due season. Fervent prayer will bring that Spirit to him. Pray and live as you ought, and God will compel your preacher to drop for you some precious crumbs, or feed your sou with a sweet morsel in every sermon. Think of this before you utter another complaining word or cherish another fault-finding thought on this subject. Think of it when you hear others complain, and gently inquire if the faul

may not, in part at least, lie in themselves. A pious church by their earnest prayers where properly united in love, can move the Almighty to strengthen their preacher whenever and wherever he most needs strength. If his religion is all in his head, in one short hour God can make it burn its way down into hi heart; if he is cold and formal, God can set him all aglow with holy fire; if he is in a backslidden state, God can gloriously reclaim him from it; if he only needs a deeper work of grace, God can copiously baptize him with the Holy Ghost. All this may be done in answer to your prayers. If the whole church cannot be thus united in this work, "if two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven." If the second person cannot be found, carry this promise to the Saviour, "Whatsoever things ye desire when ye pray believe that ye receive them and ye shall have them."

We regard it, therefore, as a solemn duty

follower of Christ, to pray daily and fervently for the minister. He needs it, you need it, the church needs it, sinners need it, and the prosperity of Christ's kingdom demands it of you as loyal service to his cause. For Christ's sake, then, do not fail to pray daily and earnestly for your minister.

#### CONGREGATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

A meeting of Congregational ministers and laymen was recently held in this city, at which the following question "was warmly discussed and enthusiastically adopted"—that \$100,000 ought to be raised (\$50,000 in Bos ton) to enable the American Congregational Association to carry out its plans and purposes, and to build a Congregational House worthy of the name in this city.

This building, if we understand its object. s not only to be the depository of the valuable library already gathered and to be hereafter greatly enlarged, but is also to constitute the Headquarters of Congregationalism in this country. Generous offers have already been made by individuals towards raising the requisite funds, and we have no doubt that the

sum called for will be readily secured. managers of the Suffolk Temperance Union, Dr. Chick-ering reported concerning his first quarter's labors as There is a great deal of interest now man ifested among the Congrationalists, not only of New England, but also of New York and of the West, to exand their peculiar ecclesiastical polity over the whole country. They have the wealth and talent for great expansion and growth. They can take possession of the country, and their spirit seems to be stirring them up to move forward. For this end they seek to consolidate and to weave a net-work of connectionalism around their independent churches, so as to command and concentrate the whole power of the churches in a given direction or towards a single object. This house must be erected, these headquarters must be estab lished, as a central power to control and direct their extending enterprises. They are taking hold of this like practical business men, and believing as some of them profess to believe that there is something almost if not quite divine in their ecclesiastical system, why should they not endeavor to spread and establish it everywhere among the people of the land? If the great object is to spread holiness, it is a missionary enterprise; if simply to extend the sect, it is propagandism.

With their ecclesiastical system of course they will endeavor to spread their peculiar doctrines. Their doctrines are Calvinistic, by whatever name they call themselves, and in some important points in direct and strong antagonism to the Arminian doctrines of Methodism. Before the people, among whom their doctrines are to be introduced, will learn and agree to disagree, as we have done here in New England, doubtless old theological controversies will be revived, and doctrinal battles will have to be fought over again. Both systems of doctrine cannot be true; one or the other must ultimately give way as the light of the Millennial dawn shall deepen into day. Truth loses nothing by fair and honorable discussion, but always gains; and if this great mustering for a further outspread, is the harbinger of a coming conflict, we hope both parties in the strife will stand up to the line, and keeping the unity of the spirit in the bonds of

#### THE PALL OF CHARLESTON

Charleston, the hot-bed of treason, mother of the rebellion, the pioneer of secession, the great corruptor of politicians, and the vile seducer of States, has at length fallen from its supremacy, power and pride. The unclean for a robust physical life?" That there must be a sacri spirit in going out, set the city on fire with its ot breath. Just after the terms of the surrender of Fort Sumter were agreed upon, on the tations have usually reached the decision that the health 13th of April, 1861, Govenor Pickens, being of the body must be preserved, whatever becomes of the serenaded in Charleston, made to the crowd a speech in which the following boastful and defiant language was used:

I hope on to-morrow, Sabbath though it be, that is speeding along. We have, at length, reached the long I hope on to-morrow, Sabbath though it be, that under the protection of Providence, and under the orders of Gen. Beauregard, Commander of our forces from the Confederate States, you shall have the proud gratification of seeing the Palmetto flag raised upon that fortress, and the Confederate flag of these free and independent States side by side with it; and there they shall float forever, in defiance of any power there they shall float forever, in denance of any power that man can bring against them. (Applause) We have humbled the flag of the United States, and as long as I have the honor to preside as your Chief Magistrate, so help me God, there is no power on this earth shall lower from that fortress these flags, unless carth shall lower from that fortress these flags, unless they be lowered and trailed in a sea of blood. (Vo-ciferous applause.) I can here say to you it is the first time in the history of this country that the Stars and Stripes have been humbled. It has triumphed for seventy years, but to-day, on the 13th of April, it has been humbled, and humbled before the glorious little State of South Carolina. (Applause) has been humbled, and humbled before the glorious little State of South Carolina. (Applause.) \* \* \* And I pronounce here, before the civilized world, your independence is baptized in blood, your independence is won upon a glorious battle-field, and you are free now and forever, in defiance of a world in arms.

Not quite four years circle around, when the scene is greatly changed, and the boastful chivalry are flanked out of their stronghold. On the 18th of February, 1865, Gen. Gilmore sends the following official dispatch to Wash-

The city of Charleston and all its defenses came nto our possession this morning, with about two hun fred pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine am urned by the enemy. Some vessels in the shippard vere also burned. Nearly all the inhabitants remain-ag behind are of the poorer class.

Comments are unnecessary. The Lord has riumphed gloriously, and we rejoice; yea, and we will rejoice. Let all the saints shout aloud for joy, at this " beginning of the end." While we write, the telegraph announces the apture of Wilmington. We are confident that Mobile will soon be in our hands, and Richaond cannot much longer withstand the maserly strategy of Sherman and Grant. We lose with the terse and expressive language of Ex-Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, spoken in 1861, "The war began where Charleston is, it hould end where Charleston was."

race of God" and preaching against total abstinence to, we will say for the relief of some of our brethren resented in this number by a correspondent as making special efforts at the State House to procure the passage of a "license law." All our ministers, so far as we kno both preach and practice "total abstinence," and lend out mentioning names, we will only say that the above all belong to that "strictly evangelical" denomination, some of whose ministers are pleased to speak of the Methodists as " semi-evangelical."

How SHALL WE SHOW OUR GRATITUDE !-- Ho hetter can the loyal-hearted people of New England show their gratitude to God for the evacuation of the 'Hot-bed ion" by the rebels and its "re-possession" by the Union forces, than to contribute liberally to the Chri Commission, whose treasury, as will be seen by an offi-rial notice in another column, is now empty? With the prospect of immediate severe fighting, this noble organi- everything is so high."

and as a gracious privilege for every professed | zation ought not to lack for means to mitigate the suffer follower of Christ, to pray daily and fervently lings of our brave soldiers. We hope there will be an immediate and a generous response to the appeal of the

> A UNION DIVINITY SCHOOL in connection with Ha vard College is under contemplation. A plan has been recently proposed by a committee of the Board of Over seers for one on a perfectly catholic basis; or rather for cluster of denominational theological schools round a com mon centre. The following is the plan as submitted by

> 1st. To appoint a number of university lecturers in the ology from among distinguished gentlemen of different denominations, who may be nominated to them by thos willing to guarantee an adequate compensation for their

ling to guarantee an adequate compensation for the or in preparing and delivering lectures.

2d. When a sufficient number of such university le 2d. When a sufficient number of such university lecturers have been appointed, to unite them together with the professors of the Divinity school, as a university faculity of theology with power to arrange the times and subjects of their lectures as may be most expedient; to hold examinations in theology at the end of the year; and to confer the degree of bachelor of theology upon such persons as shall pass a satisfactory examination in the Scriptures, Christian history and Christian antiquities, and who shall also have passed a proper course of study in some theological school or with a private teacher.

3d. To invite any and all denominations who may desire it to establish at Cambridge a divinity school, with its own prefessors, to have its own indoor system of government, but under the general control of the university, and having all the advantages and privileges enjoyed by the present

all the advantages and privileges enjoyed by the presen Divinity school—to be established in short, on the sam basis and in the same way as this Divinity school wa established and endowed.

TEMPERANCE IN BOSTON .- At a late meeting of

various denominations, and has had his Sabb occupied in presenting the Bible view of sin and duty is the matter of intemperance. Societies have been forme or renewed and enlarged, in many congregati Sabbath Schools, to promote pure habits and ples, especially among the young. HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH contains thr autifully illustrated articles: Tour through Arizona Siege and Capture of Fort Hudson; an

Sugar making in Cuba; all instructive, as well as ver

ary. He has been cordially welcomed by pastors of

readable. These, besides the usual variety of other art cles, make this a very interesting number. For sale by Wm. Yates, Norway, Me., 50c; Mrs. H. Milliken, 50c and Mrs. W. F. Farrington, East Bridgewater, 50c : Mary L. Chapman, Newmarket, N. H., 1.00; Jane C. Brown Portland, Me., 1.00; H. C. Southworth, Stoughto Mass., 200; Rev. C. Chenery, Wiscasset, Me., 5.00

A VALUABLE TEMPERANCE TRACT has just been re-published by the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance Directions for Preserving the Health of Soldiers," by Dr. Rush. It was originally published in 1777, and was very popular in the American army during the Revolu nary war. Friends of our soldiers in the army could not send them a more useful work on this subject than this little beautiful Tract. Price \$3 a hundred, and for sale at the Alliance Rooms, 49 Washington Street, Bos-

Smith Bruce, Springfield, 1.00; Rev. N. D. Center

Standish, Me., 1.00.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for March is received through Williams & Co., with Fashion Plates, Music and

UNION PRAYER MEETING .- There will be a Unite Prayer Meeting in the Park Street Church, on Saturday the 4th of March, (Inauguration Day,) from 12 to 1 P.M. for special prayer for the Capital of the Nation and th Country at large.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW AND THE LONDO QUARTERLEY REVIEW for Jan., 1865, have also just ome to hand from Jas. O. Boyle & Co. We notice : reat improvement in the quality of paper, and that eac unusually well filled with articles on important subjects iberal in religion, and will bear careful reading and watch

A SOUND MIND IN A HEALTHFUL BODY. It has long been a painfully perplexing desi with loving parents and with the educators of youth, how the most surely to secure to youth the conjunction of the two invaluable blessings, muscular vigor and mental strength, "a sound mind in a healthful body." For a long accession of generations fond parents have been poring rigorous bodily health in exchange for a thorough cours f education? Or, shall intellectual culture be sacrifice fice, either of the physical for the intellectual, or else of the intellectual for the physical, seemed to be a settle fact in paternal minds. Paternal cogitations and consu culture of the mind, and hence it is that the number of well-educated young persons has always been so small proportion to the masses.

We live in a progressive age. The car of imp sought goal where we can educate the whole man-body nind and soul-up to the standard of a noble manho The days of physical sacrifices, of mental oblations, ar of moral penances are passed. The "golden age" of better life has dawned upon us. The above cogitations arose in my mind while thinking

his morning, of a recent visit to the Wesleyan University Middletown, Conn. While sitting with two members the senior class in their pleasant room, an invitation wa given me to accompany them to the gymnasium, where heir class were about to take their daily exercise. Thi invitation was cheerfully complied with, and well were w rewarded for the time spent there. The gymnasium stands a little west of the college build

ings, "on a beautiful spot long the delight of Ceres, pot which for a succession of seasons has furnished o vorthy janitor's table with abundance of blushing be and curly cabbage." Here has been consecrated to H giea, a noble temple. The dimensions of the main build ing are sixty by forty feet. It is the intention of the prope rities to make an addition of twenty feet, one stor n height, to be used for a bowling alley. The room ceiled to the height of twelve feet, and tastefully finishe imitation of oak. A gallery extends across one end affording accommodations for numerous visitors, and a commodious dressing-room for the athletes. In the centre of the main floor is ample space for light gymnastics, ar outside this centre is a race-course, not for horses, but for nen. In their appropriate place in this room are found parallel bars, suspension ladders, leaping horses, swings wands, clubs, weights, and dumb bells.

It is hardly possible to speak in terms of too high proof the forethought and generosity of the friends of Wesleyan University who have provided this import acquisition, so essential to the physical well-being of the students. Standing in front of the gallery, which over ooks the whole scene, while we gaze upon the perfor ances below, and behold the erect forms, broad chests, we developed muscles, and glowing checks of the athletes, inwardly bless the noble men whose philosophical mi have devised, and whose generous purses have erected and furnished this building. A more healthy band of stude than we here gazed upon we have never yet seen in any literary institution we have ever visited. The gymna exercises are conducted under the supervision and dis of Prof. Ralph G. Hibbard, teacher of elocution. Prof. Hibbard makes an excellent drill master.

Quite a large number of the senior class are prer for the Christian ministry. They are a class of young personal knowledge of them. Several of their number have preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place during a recent protracted meeting. They are congregation. Our church should fervently thank God that her literary institutions are training such young men for her future ministry. The Wesleyan University share largely in the prayers and benefactions of the church stry and people should put forth increased exertions to furnish these classic halls with a full complement R. DONKERSLEY

Portland, Conn., Feb. 18, 1865.

#### OUR NEXT PREACHER Where have you been so late, husband ! I have wai

id waited until I am so sleepy." "Well, you see, wife, we have had another Bo meeting, and the question was about the next preacher; ome of the brethren contended long for an increase of salary, but I opposed it, and I guess settled that matter for the present at least."

"But, husband, what did Mr. A. receive last year "Receive, why he was paid \$1100, and some of the rethren said he could not live on that, but ought to have least \$1,500; but only think, we used to get just good preaching for \$600.
"But you know we cannot live on what we could one

seem to consider how difficult it is to raise the salary now."

"Husband, did you not say last week that you had made more in your business the past year than ever before in the same time, and that the brethren were all doing very well indeed? And then as to economy, I'm sure Mr. A.'s family live as close as it is possible and not be mean. I was ashamed last Sabbath of myself when I looked at his oor wife, with the same old dress which she wore when they first came among us. And did you notice his over

"Yes, but it looked as well as mine, and then he could

get another if he chose." "True, he might, but when I suggested to you a new vercoat, you said it would cost from sixty to seventy-five dollars; and he cannot afford it, I'm sure, on his small

But, wife, how excited you are; I tell you 1,100 dollars is not small pay. I know a great many families who do not get half that, and yet live very comfortably." "I do not know anything about that, but I had a talk with Sister A. last week, and I know they cannot live on the present salary comfortably, and you stewards ought to be ashamed of yourselves; I wish I was a-" Well, well, don't say a man, for I should be sorry to

"Soft soap! But now just take your pencil and lay side that cigar, that cost you ten cents, I'll be bound, (whew), 30 cents a day, \$2.10 a week, \$110 a year! 'Study conomy' indeed! Now, I will give you some items of sity in Bro, A.'s family for the past year, and we'll ee about 1.100 dollars."

"Well, here goes-by the way, wife, here's a little bill our milliner sent in to-day, \$200." "Go along with

"On with your estimate, you soul of economy and goo ness; I'll foot up on the back of this bill. "Bro. A.'s house-rent is 300 dollars, I think."

"Yes, here goes, 300." "You stewards ought to furnish a house gratis, and would if you were Methodists." 300."

104. "Girl's wages, \$2 per week, "Girl's board, ditto,
"But I didn't know Bro. A. kept boarders, ch?" 104. "Boarders! you, with two girls and a man, talk about board

"Never mind, what next ?-Amt. bro't forward, 508. "10 tons coal, at 15 dolls., wood 20 dolls., "Light 25, Milk 30, soap, salt, saleratus, "Meat and vegetables, say 1 dollar (half ours), 365. "6 Blls. Flour, 15 dolls., meal 10, 'Clothing for self, wife, and four children, "Tax on 300 dolls. income, 24 other tax 10, "Books, periodicals, etc., etc. (small),

" Now husband, these are not luxuries, bu \$1.627. ecessary matters; now foot up, "There, you steward, look at that. O, my! no weetening, nor butter!"

" Item, 300 lbs. sugar, at 30, 75. " Butter, 175 lbs. at 50, "Then if you can reduce that much you are a bet

struggled along on \$1,108."

"Your items are too large, wife. How could they liv if you are right ?" "He has paid it out of his own pocket, from the ha earnings and close savings of other years, and so has paid four times as much to support the church in this place as any member of the church. Is that just?"

onomist than I think you to be. And yet they hav

I'm sleepy; come, let us retire. "You can go, I shall read awhile." Husband, solus. "Well, the woman's logic is strong We must have another meeting and rectify this, or next year it will be small pay, small preaching."

A MINISTER FOR LICENSE AT THE STATE HOUSE.

The appearance of a clergyman in behalf of an evil, like the traffic in strong drink, is a novel affair One question naturally arises, How a minister has come to cessary to lend his influence to sustain the evil of strong drink by law? The drinkers very legitimately say. If it be right to license the sale of liquors, then it i right to drink, at least to a certain extent. The license implies the right to use. For a minister of the gospel to advocate licensing an evil is not very well suited to make it. If the Scriptures sanction a license, surely every drinker can well claim the right to drink. Will this minster admit as much? He must admit it, unless he is asking for what he knows to be contrary to the Bible.

The first part of Mr. Clark's remarks maintained that ntemperance had been increasing for years, and the res son of it is found mainly in the fact that we have not had s judicious license law; that we have legislated and legislated, and neglected moral means. This ascribing all the evils of intemperance to legislation reminds me of a story: A gentleman told me that he had a very singular grandmother, who refused to follow the fashion and change her bonnet. She wore the same style of a bonnet fo many years, when it came round in fashion again, and she persisted in saying that she had changed the fashion.

Another point urged was, that the Prohibitory Law ha not been enforced so as to curtail the evils of intemperance, and therefore we ought to license the traffic in strong drink. By such reasoning, then, we ought to license houses of ill fame and gambling saloons, as they do in France, since our laws have not suppressed these evils. Such ar argument has no weight; indeed it cannot be called an ar gument. This clergyman himself has preached twen'y six years to the same people, and I suppose that sin still exists there to some extent. Does he conclude that his ministry is a failure ? We think not. We believe that the gentleman has done much good, unless his present op osition to the Prohibitory Law shall destroy his influence and reputation, as was the case with Lovejoy and Matthe

But the strangest thing of all was this minister's ple that Moses licensed divorces, and that the Saviour ap proved his course. Every child knows that the Savieus expressly declared that the people should not follow the ead of Moses in the matter. He said that it was not so from the beginning until Moses introduced it, and that should never more be so to the end of time. "I say unto you, whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for projection, and shall marry another, committeth adul tery." And yet Mr. Clark says that Christ approved of es' administration. Well, Mr. C. may follow Moses if he wishes, but he must follow him in all if in part And since polygamy was permitted under his dispensation we shall expect to see Mr. C. advocating a plurality of wives, and also stoning rebellious children to death, and doing sundry other things that Moses did. Then, too, since he advocates that good men should be licensed for the public welfare, we shall expect that Bro. Clark will take out a license, and preach and sell liquor, which will

LETTER FROM FORT FISHER, N. C. MR. EDITOR :- Your valuable paper of Jan. 4, w

placed in my possession a few days since. I read it care fully, and with much interest. Although not of your de

nomination, I love and fellowship all true Christians who are battling against sin, and seeking to crush a causeless and barbarous rebellion against Law, Liberty, and Chris tian Civilization. I admire the loyal, outspoken, fearless position you hold in editing the Herald. Especially do I commend your truthful, earnest, able editorial, headed "The soul of Southern Chivalry is Barbaric Cruelty." An experience of nearly two years in the army, first a private soldier, afterwards as a commissioned officer nd finally as a chaplain, fully confirms in my opinio each and every statement you made in the article to which I refer. An institution which is based upon the assume possibility and right of property in man, which begets the grossest injustice and cruelty in social life, will beget the same injustice and barbarities on a stupendous scale, when those who uphold that institution are arrayed in armed rebellion against free institutions and free governown regiment. On the 2d of June, 1864, thirty men of Co. C, nearly all of them from Meriden, Conn., were captured on our picket line, at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia. These veteran soldiers were taken from one prison to another, and finally cast into the crowded, filthy malarious enclosure at Andersonville, Ga. Since their ment at Andersonville, sixteen, or more than one half, have died of disease. These men were old soldiers; they had endured many and protracted hardships, and when captured were vigorous and healthy. Three of those paroled in December last arrived at their homes in Meri-

ist study economy; you don't | medical attendance to save their son from an earl-But all their fond attentions, all their longings of all their medical remedies were unavailing to arrest the fell destroyer, and the "soldier son" died a few days at ter reaching his pleasant home. Of the two others who ched their homes at the same time, one is slowly recov. ering; the other cannot speak aloud, and his recovery; onsidered hopeless.

Chaplain Charles Dixon, of the 16th Regiment Co. necticut Volunteers, (a most worthy and patriotic minister the Methodist denomination) with whom I have stood houlder to shoulder on the bloody battle-field, was take prisoner at Plymouth, N. C. He was placed, in violation of the cartel agreed to by the rebel leaders, in a militar prison at Andersonville, Ga. The rebels have not only held chaplains as prisoners of war, but have shot th dead while performing their humane and Christian do ties. Chaplain Dixon told me soon after his release, that 25,000 Union prisoners were crowded upon eighteen acres of land at Andersonville, and nearly three acres of the

eighteen were marsh. Here our brave boys were kept without shelter from rain, heat, and frost, while their for was coarse and unpalatable, their clothes ragged and filthy. The prisoners died at the rate of one hundred a day. Should all the recreant, disloyal clergymen in the outh, and their cringing, unholy apologists in the North aver that our soldiers are kindly treated while held by the rebels. I would meet their lying statements by the test mony of this one devoted, exemplary, heroic minister of Christ. God will bless your noble endeavors to sustain the ause of Civilization, Law, Liberty and pure Religion Our duties as chaplains are many and trying. In and through the grace of God we will do what we can to relieve our brave men from suffering, and lead them for alvation to Christ.

Christian men and women at home, we reed we prayers, your aid, your co-operation. I have no desire to recount the trying scenes I have witnessed, the hardships dured, the dangers incurred since I landed with my regiment near Fort Fisher five weeks ago. I am truly grateful to my heavenly Father who has given me health and strength, covered my head in the day of battle, and assured me of his divine presence and blessing. Will ome friend or friends of the soldier send me a package of Zion's Heralds for distribution to my dear brave men

Yours in a holy cause, JACOB EATON, Chaplain 7th Reg't Conn. Vols

INTELLIGENCE PROM THE CHIRCRES Rev. C. W. Alvord writes, Feb. 22d, that "God is ce more graciously reviving his work in Portsmouth R. I. Some twelve or fourteen have been hopefully con-

the good work is going forward." THE WORK GOES ON .- In the Christian Advocate and Journal of Feb. 23d 1047 conversors are reported n the three preceding numbers nearly 5,000 were reported estern, and Central Christian Advocates, are each week re porting a large number of recent converts within the pas ronizing Conferences. Since the week of prayer the Lord seems to be answering prayer in a more general revival of

verted, and nearly the same number reclaimed, and still

PYNCHEON ST. CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD, MASS .- Rev V. R. Clark, pastor, has in progress an interesting revial. Forty have professed conversion, and thirty-two ave been received on probation.

REVIVAL IN GILMANTON, N. H .- Rev. D. W. Barer writes, Feb. 24: "From watchnight to the presen time union social meetings have been held in private houses most every evening, resulting in the conversion of probably a score of souls, and others revived and re

From the Central Christian Advocate we gather the following facts: The cause of Methodism in Missouri was never so prosperous as at present. The Church South has gone to pieces, and in many places they are organizing and asking for preachers from the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Probably one hundred ninisters could be stationed in Missouri at the next Conference if they had the men and means.

In St. Louis, the Rev. Henry Cox, who has been so sm cessful at Union Church, has purchased another church in an excellent location for a great missionary enterpris in the midst of a dense population very much needing the gospel. The church is to be handsomely fitted up, and will be ready for dedication some time in March. The property will cost, including the repairs, over \$30,000. They have already an excellent Sunday School

connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and determined to clear itself of dislovalty in every form This was the wealthy, leading, and most influential South ern church in that city. In Jefferson City, the capital of that State, Rev. R. H.

Manier is laboring to secure the erection of a suitable THE LAY DELEGATES from Bucksport District to the East Maine Conference elected by the District Stewards are: Jesse H. Nickerson, Orrington; Otis B. Woods, Belfast; Lebbeus Curtis, Searsport; Micah J. Talbot,

East Machias; Amos B. Longfellow, Machias. Oxford, Mass .- Rev. Thomas Marcy and Wife at

cnowledge a donation, on February 8th, from their paris oners and friends of \$258, in cash. NEW LONDON, CONN.-Rev. F. J. Wagner and Wife acknowledge an agreeable surprise from their parishioners and a donation of \$200 eash, and \$40 in valuable articles REV. OTIS AND LUCY J. COLE acknowledge the re ceipt of \$101 from the friends of Methodism in South

REV. E. A. MANNING, pastor of the D Street Church South Boston, was surprised by a great crowd at his house, Feb. 17, and a donation of \$170, cash. REV. N. M. BAILEY AND WIFE received a donation

NASHUA, N. H .- The members of the Lowell Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Congregation met a the parsonage on the evening of February 21st, and after pleasant evening retired, leaving in the hands of the pastor, Rev. G. W. H. Clark, the sum of \$100. DORCHESTER, MASS.—Rev. C. S. Rogers received a visit from his parishioners, February 15th, and a donation of \$105, besides a generous supply of provisions. He had previously received \$60 cash, and other valuable

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The Pyncheon Street Church and Congregation surprised their pastor, Rev. Clark, recently, with a donation of \$300. WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN .- After a pleasant social

REV. A. ANDERSON, pastor at N. W. Bridgewater INDUSTRY CIRCUIT, MAINE—Rev. Jonathan Fairbank and Wife gratefully acknowledge a donation of \$41 from their friends at West Mills; and also from the friends

Starks another donation of \$110.

REV. W. F. LACOUNT was surprised recently, on his way to meeting, at a clothing store in Ballardrale, by a roll of "greenbacks" from those who love to meet on the Square; and on the next evening his wife was visited in the parsonage and presented with a purse of \$54, making the whole amount nearly \$100. S. HARWICH, MASS.—Rev. H. D. Robinson and Witton 23d ult. received from their parishioners at the passonage a visit and a donation of \$50, in cash.

HAVERHILL, N. H .- February 14th, Rev. R. Harcon New VINEYARD AND NEW PORTLAND CIRCUIT, MS-Rev. N. Andrews and Wife on the 20th ult. acknowle REV. D. W. BARNER says: "Our friends in Gilman, N. H., have lately made us donations to the amount \$90."

REV. C. W. BLACKMAN, of Buxton, was surprised s friends at West Gor bout \$80, mostly cash. REV. JOHN GIBSON AND WIFE, of Norway, Me. ac

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Rev. John Mitchell, of the Maine Conference, has been ppointed Chaplain of the 16th Maine Regiment, and has eft to join the army at Petersburg. The Rev. Thomas Bevitt, of the Canada Wesleys

onference, died at St Catherine's on Sunday, Februs The Rev. Joseph Scudder, lately a mis American Board in India, has been chosen to the office of Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, so long filled by the late Rev. Dr. Baird

The Rev. S. B. Swain, D.D, a prominent minister the Baptist Church, died suddenly on Feb. 3, at his redence in Cambridge, Mass. The health of Major General John E. Wool, United States Army, (retired), is said to be fast failing. veteran officer is now far advanced in years, and her well to his official residence in Troy, spending mest

his time in retirement, in the preparation of his memoir and other writings, the completion of which anterior his dissolution gives him the greatest possible anxiety. John Sergeant Meade, son of Maj. Gen. Meade, del n February 21st, at his father's residence in Philade phia, of consumption. He was a young man of mid-promise, and esteemed for his many good qualities.

paroled in December last arrived at their homes in Meriden a few weeks ago. One of them, Serg't A. P. Green,
a very intelligent young man, and a deserving patriot,
being unable to even stand alone, was carried home to
die. His once vigorous and manly form was wasted,
ruined by rebel barbarity. The Sergeant could not speak
above a whisper, but in view of all he had suffered, and
all that was before him, he was patient and more intensely
devoted to the cause than ever before. His Christian
parents endeavored by most careful nursing and the ablest Prof. George P. Bond, Phillips Professor of Astropes. and Director of the Observatory at Harvard College, Feb. 17, aged 39. He was not only an eminent a omer, but a gentleman of great worth, highly estre

vered one or two of the Asteroids, and was the first ounce that the rings of Saturn were fluid. He had en engaged in making observations on the sun. Rev. R. O. Kellogg, formerly a professor in Lawrence ton. Wis., recently became insane ome revival labors at Fort Atkinson. He was taken insane asylum at Madison, and during the night hed his head against the wall with such force as to

Sir A J. E. Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of the en's Bench. England, is in his ninetieth year, but he ed by his numerous friends and admirers that his pertion is still as quick and keen, and his judgment as

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY. From the War.

NORTH CAROLINA. - Eeb. 16. a combined et, against Fort Anderson, below Wilmington, on the them have been either captured or destroyed .le from the fort, and the big Anglo-rebel guns, as usual, the little ironsides. While this bombardment was uing, a body of troops established two miles below fort. It was desired to get a force to the rear and ardment was continued on the 17th, while the troops le a detour of 16 miles between two swamps. As India-71 and 83 years of age respectively. as the enemy discovered the movement, he evacuthe fort, and our troops took possession on the 18th. e were 10 heavy guns and a quantity of ammunition in the fort. On the 22d, our troops took possession

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH .- Feb. 17, Gen. Sher occupied Columbia, the capital of South Columbia, ler Hardy, was just evacuating Charleston, which was have retreated to Charlotte, N. C. Now let us look the outline of the advancing Union front, as exhibited the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Beginning Wilmington, where Gen. Schofield is found, and withstopping to enumerate the minor expeditions advanog upon North Carolina's coast line of railroad, we will eed westward about 160 miles, where we shall probthen continuing northwesterly about 200 miles, we ch Knoxville, from whence an expedition is moving tward, and the rebels fear its object is to cut the hich the Confederacy chiefly depends north of this occupying only parts of Virginia and North Caroapparently without the ability to concentrate an army ble of resisting Gen Sherman's progress, it certainly re as though the end of the rebellion is at hand. movements in the Southwest will probably sweep rebel armies from that region during the spring camgn. Iron-clads have been sent to Mobile, and it is ed that Gen. Hurlburt is expected to soon make that ace his headquarters.

#### e, and still advancing. Military and Naval.

ign, last May, 17.000 deserters have come into our lines

Feb. 22, Maj. Mulford, the Assistant Commissioner of xchange, announced that no more packages would be ent to prisoners in rebel hands, in consideration of s speedy delivery of all prisoners needs on the way will be returned to the shippers. edy delivery of all prisoners held in the South. Par

#### Congressional. House. - The Senate resolution to promote enlist

nts by freeing the wives and children of colored soliers was passed. This will free thousands of people not cluded within the bounds of the President's emancipa-Political. The anti-slavery amendment to the United States Con-

submitted by the Kentucky Senate to its be the first cargo ever shipped. sported against the amendment. The Minnesota Legisure ratified the amendment on the 8th ult, and the Kansas Legislature on the same day; the Indiana on the 13th the Nevada on the 15th, the Wisconsin on the 21st, ouisians on the 17th; 17 States in all, not including ouisiana, whose Government is not yet recognized by ngress. Kentucky has since rejected the amendment, 79 to 38, both houses included.

There are two Republican candidates for Congress in the First District of New Hampshire, in the present campaign. Gen. Marston is the regular nominee, and Mr. ion that nominated him allege that their action is caused by the corruption that controls the District. It was stated at delegates were paid as high as fifty dollars to vote ould be re-elected; if their words are a mere pretext en their cause is very bad.

The Maine House of Representatives has passed a bill by the requisite two thirds vote, for an amendment of the Japan, China, India and Australia. Dumas is sixty-four Constitution, to provide for the disfranchisement of de- years old. erters and absentees from the military draft.

enators from the new State of Nevada, took their seats

ession of 53 days; the shortest session since 1825. Southern.

#### The Richmond Sentinel says subjugation will not bring peace, nor inaugurate a truce. The rebels will take to the bush and carry on a guerrilla warfare.

During a debate in the rebel Senate, Feb. 15, Mr. Burnett said he believed there was food enough in the Confederacy. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, replied that he

knew of thousands of soldiers' families who had not tasted meat in the last six months; who were living on a short Feb. 20, the rebel House passed the bill to arm 200,-000 slaves, and the Senate was expected to pass it the next day. One of the Richmond papers, in deploring

long speeches and tardy action, said : "Two days! why Sherman can march 40 miles in two days! If this measure is to be adopted to increase the means of national offense, it were well it were done quickly." The Enquire says the hope of reward will not make them fight. " They nust be kept up to the mark by fear of punishment more than by the hope of reward."

The rebel Senate has defeated the House bill to arm

Mr. Haines made a fearless Union speech in the North Carolina House, Jan 20. He said the project for arming the blacks was full proof that the white arms-bearing pop ulation was exhausted. "We have ten male slaves a home to one white man. Excite them to frenzy by passing a law to conscript them, and we have an immediate insurrection, which to put down would require the withdrawing of our armies, thus leaving the field to our en emies. If no insurrection took place they would either go over to the enemy in a body or turn their guns upon

beloved. He had a high reputation as an observer, | them. He rejuiced that the blot of slavery is about to be removed from a civilized nation. In the House, Feb. 10, Lord Pulmerston said the United States were perfectly on the lakes. As to the reciprocity treaty, it was not bes to assume that it was done to gratify hostile feelings; and which would tend to precipitate opinions and to excite feelings which it is the interest of the two countries to put aside." It will be seen by these remarks that the proclivities of the British Government are much more peaceful than in the earlier stages of the rebellion; and when the final blow is struck, probably none will congratulate us more enthusiastically than they. Without reference to an analysis of their motives, our governmen will endeavor to cherish friendly relations, at the same time that it remembers the claims of justice. - The Times, speaking of the ravages of the Alabama and other Government and the Northern people to moderate their pretensions .- 111 swift steamers have been built on the s made by Gen. Schofield's forces and Admiral Porter's | Clyde for the purpose of running the blockade, and 70 of side of Cape Fear River. The monitors, as usual, McClellan strived in Liverpool, Feb. 5., and left the next k the lead and took up a position three fourths of a day for London and the Continent — Three blockade from the fort, and the big Anglo-rebel guns, as usual, runners belonging to the Mayor of Liverpool escaped cluded that it was a waste of their efforts to hurl shot from Wilmington just before Eort Fisher was captured. paper of the city, for "carrying on a trade which is inconsistent with a due regard to the Queen's proclamation k of the enemy, to cut off his retreat; therefore the of neutralily, and, consequently, of the laws of the land. Burns' two sons, Nicol and James, are colonels in East

FRANCE.-M. Chateauvenard, the new French Minis there was a meeting of the Privy Council, in Paris, Feb. 4. at which the principal topic was American affairs and France being uneasy as to the attitude the United States will assume when the civil war is closed; nevertheless they came to the conclusion that the best course to adop ch had just been evacuated by Beauregard. Hill's is to abstain provisionally from all movements, without ps, which were intended to help Beauregard, had been at Augusta, Ga., with his communications cut by months ago the Danish Government contracted with a nan's rapid movements, while the rebel left wing, French firm to build an iron clad. The steamer not filling the contract the Danes refused to take her. While on her way to France from Copenhagen, a Confederate crew was put on board, and the monitor put into Coruna, Spain, for repairs, which it is believed will be denied her. The French Minister of Marine has been censured for permitting the transfer of the Olinda to the Confederates.

> Russia .- Orders have been issued for more closely incorporating the government of Poland with the central power. The office of Governor of Poland is suppressed, and the Provincial Governments. The administration

> solved to prohibit the publication of the Pope's Encyclical in Spain.—A party hostile to the government is agitating the country. Some political agents from the United

PRAISING OUR GENERALS -The last number of the Edinburg Review says Sherman's military correspondence "will certainly bear comparison with anything of its class which modern military literature can produce." It says Gen. Grant's exploits at Chattanooga "are, as tactical achievements, far fitter to be classed with the best feats of Napoleon and Wellington than any advantage won by a European general since the days of those giants of war. We assert this without fear of contradiction from those who examine the subject with care and give their verdict Gen. Grant reports that since the beginning of the cam- with candor. They will find in the well prepared and thoroughly executed details of these affairs, none of the blind, uncertain striking which won the Alma and Ma-

#### Items.

Last week a trade sale took place in this city, at which \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 of goods were sold. Its tendency is to establish prevailing prices. Measures, suggested by the merchants of New York,

have been taken to have a national celebration of our late

victories, March 4. Jay Cooke sold \$68,000,000 of the 7-30s during twentysix days of February-about \$120,000,000 remain unsold. The sales now average \$5,000,000 per day.

Last week, 600 barrels of haddock spawn were loaded at Gloucester, Mass., for France. They are used by the French fishermen in the sardine fishery for bait. It will

On the night of the 221 the following declaration was displayed in transparency over the State Department at Washington: "Peace and good will to all nations, but no entangling alliances and no foreign intervention. It is estimated that the sugar crop in Vermont last spring was 15,000,000 pounds, worth \$2,250,000, enough

to pay the war expenses of the State twice over, and have enough left to sweeten the tea besides. The United States has granted 66,390 pension certifi-

cates, from July 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1865. The New York Express is to be sold, in order to settle lawyer is the "Independent" candidate. The conven- a suit brought against the Brookses by Stephen T. Clark,

Dumas talks constantly of coming to America. They say he will deliver lectures or read his works, and at the Marston. If the "Independents" speak the truth, same time he will publish a journal of his travels, illustrair cause is good, even though Marcy, the Democrat, ted profusely. He will bring six secretaries and six draughtsmen with him. After visiting Eastern North America he will go to Mexico, Cuba and Brazil, and thence to California, next to the Pacific, Archipelago,

A notorious desperado named Wright has been arrested James W. Nye and William N. Stewart, United States at Savannah, charged with having set the fire which resulted in the recent conflagration in that city. Proof is strong against him, and it is likely he will get his just leserts from the military commission about to try him. The police are now after a desperate gang, of whom he

was chief. It is surmised that hereafter colored men engaged or board foreign and northern vessels will not be imprisoned when they enter the port of Charleston.

The recent vote taken on the street cars in Philadelphia to decide whether colored people should be allowed to ride in them or not, has been decided by the majority against colored passengers. Only every fifth car is to be "privileged " to them.

The petroleum fever is raging in California, and is on the increase. Several very valuable oil wells have been discovered, chiefly in the neighborhood of the coast range of mountains which run parallel with and comparatively ficar the coast on the Pacific In one place in Tular county 250,000 gallons per day can be procured by sinking fifty feet wells.

In Mount Auburn Cemetery, last year, there were 575 interments. The cost of the cemetery to the end of 1864

The receipts o Internal Revenue for the month of January, 1863, amounted to \$30,178,529. George III. was once told that General Wol's had be come mad. The willful monarch replied, "I wish he

would bite all my other Generals. Women vote in the Australian co'onies.

The Army Committee of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, all of which have been forwarded through the chanels of the U.S. Christian Commission to their prop

destination:

go over to the enemy in a body or turn their guns upon
us, with bold conscripts for leaders." He referred to the
unity of England and Scotland, to show how the North
and South might be united in heart, notwithstanding the
present strife. He said nature noverintended the country
for two nations. Jeff Davis attempted Haines' arrest for
this speech, but the Logislature of North Carolina extended its protection to its member.

A bill has been reported to the rebel House to increase
the tax in kind to 20 per cent, so that the poor soldiers'
families who raise 50 bushels of corn that they may have
bread to eat, will be obliged to pay 10 bushels to help on
the treason.

The female employees in the Treasury Department at
Richmond have been granted a furlough of forty days,
with the prospect that it will be continued forever.

\*\*Poreign.\*\*

ENGLAND—Parliament was opened, Feb. 7. The
Queen's speech approved of the proposed union and
central government of her American provinces.

\*\*Some
members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce think
but llittle cotton will be received from the South for sevreal years after the close of the American war. Others
think India cotton is so poor that its consumption will
crease as soon as American can be procured—In the
House of Lords, the Earl of Derby spoke of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty and the treaty restricting
the armament on the lakes, on the part of the United
States, so an act of hostility to Great Britain. Earl Russell replied that it was perfectly natural that the United
States, so an act of hostility to Great Britain. Earl Russell replied that it was perfectly natural that the United
the armament on the lakes, on the part of the United States, so hould feel irritated that rebel cruisers had been
built and flited out in British ports, and that Canada
should be made the basis of warlike operations against

Please send list of contents of boxes, where from, and lonor's name.

L. P. ROWLAND, Jr., Agent.
Rooms of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, Tremont Temple.

March 1.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 25. BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 25.

DAtkins—N Andrews (all right)—E M Anthony—S Alien
J Armstrong. S H Beale—Jas D Butler—G W Bridge—A
lenton—C Browning—L H Bean—P E srown—C Banning—H
Purriil, P M. J Currier—A Chamberlin—Elisha Chenery—
P Caldwell—A Church—N D Center. C M Dinsmore—J L
utton—M Dwight 2—C M Dinsmore (March—22.10 each to
lan '60). S C Elliot—D H Ela. N Fellows (O S not send be
ore)—J Frirbanks—L P French—W B Fenlason. J W Guerney. A C Hardy—C Holman—J M Hutchinson—E F Hinks—
E N Hinckley. J H James—D H-Jeukins—J R Johnston. H
tendall—Clara B Kimball (J S R's letter not received). J L
ocke—J Lovejoy (all right)—B Lufkin. J N McDonald—H
turphy—C A Merriil—A sahel Moore—J McDonald—J W
dowry. H K Parsons—E Peaslee—N P Philtrook (all right
ow). U Hideout—P Kowell—W P Ray—D Richards. Wm
S Stevens—H C Southworth—A J Stockwell, P M—R H Sawin
E S Stubbs—S F Strout. W B Toulmin—Geo L Thompson
—T B Treadwell—Wm Trewip. W W Whitney—O W Wattins—I Wood—D Williamson—C W Morse. S S Young—C
Toung.

Lottors Received from Feb. 18 to Feb. 25.

A P Alken—W D Bridge—J M Balley 2±J M Bean—G W
Brewster—L A Bosworth—G W Bridge—W R Burnham—L R
8 Brewster—J Curri :r—A L Cooper—S H Colburn—Carlton &
F A Crafts—G G Crane—F A Clapp—C U Dunning—J A
Dean—G 8 Dearborn—G W Drew—C H Dow—R Donkersley—
S C Elliott—L B Etils—W F Farrington—S Foster 2-J C
Betch—L Fish—J Fawcett—J F Forgs—P W Granger—S V
Gerry—C H Glacfer—A C Hardy—G M Hamlen—E N Howe—
W C High—R W Harlow—S P Heath—J R Hutchinson—H A
Harris—J Hawks—L Howard—S L Hutchinson—C Hawkins
E F Hadley—J R Johnston 2-P T Kenney—W J Kidder—J
D King 2—W W Keays—G B Loynes 2-M Latham—T Luce—J
W Lewis—N M Learned—J Moora—Z A Mudge—A B Martin
—G D Manchester—A Moore—W F Norris—G W Norris—R C
Pingree—R Parsons—T C Potter—W J Pomfert—S E Quimby
—W P Ray—E S Snow—C H Simpson—A Sanderson—B F
Stinson—G L Thompson—N Tilden—N Tainter—H Vincent—
A H Witham—J W Willett—W Wheelock—F J Wagner—O B
Woods. J P. Mages—A cont N. E. Depository, 5 Corphill. Lotters Received from Feb. 18 to Feb. 25. J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Itlarriages. G. Tarbox, of Boston, to Miss Miriam G. Haley, of Kennebunk, Me.

In Riast Boston, Feb. 22, by Rev. A. O. Hamilion, Mr. Andrew P. Fisher to Miss Mary E. Cook.

In Lynu. Feb. 16, by Rev. Gershom F. Cox, Mr. Francis Wilbur Hackett, of Boston, to Miss Isabel Izette, youngest daughter of the late Col. Aaron Spalding, of Greenfeld.

In Ipswich, Feb. 13, by Rev. Mr. Collyer, Mr. Thomas B. Johnson to Mrs. Eliza Sinciair, both of Portsmouth, N. H.; also, Feb. 20, Mr. John J. Fowler to Miss Mercy Ann Capwell, both of Ipswich, Mass.

In Mediord. Feb. 16, by Rev. Henry M. Loud, Mr. James M. Bride to Miss Elizabeth T. Crooker, both of Mediord.

In Ipswich, Feb. 22, by Rev. Mr. Collyer, Mr. Charles C. Lavalette to Miss Charlotte E. Pickard, both of I.

In Natick, Feb. 21, by Rev. W. M. Ayres, Mr. Frank F. Wright to Miss Harriet A. Butler, both of N.

In West Duxbury, by Rev. R. Gerrish, Mr. George A. Simmons to Miss Ruth A. Winsor, both of Duxbury.

In South Deerfield, by Rev. N. F. Stevens, Dec. 29, 1864, Prof. Davis Hayward to Miss Della Crafts, both of Whately; Jan. 28, Henry Chadbourn to Miss Myra Thompson, both of Conway, In Springedeld, Feb. 16, by Rev. A. O. Hamilton, Mr. Waronway. In Springdeld, Feb. 16, by Rev. A. O. Hamilton, Mr. War-n D. Kinsman to Muss Addie L. Dow. In Exeter, Me., Feb. 15, by Rev. B. S. Arey, Mr. Stephen ook, of Provincetown, Mass., to Miss Julia F. Higgins, of xeter, Me. Exeter, Me. In Dexter, Me., Feb. 3, by Rev. B. S. Arey, Mr. Daniel P. Leighton to Miss Hannah S. Moore, both of Dexter. In Kennebunkport, Me., Feb. 2, by Rev. S. V. Gerry, Mr. haraoh Perry to Miss Clara A. Gerry, daughter of the officiating elergyman, all of Kennebunkport.

In Lewiston, Me., Feb. 15 by Rev. D. B. Randall, Rev. Villiam Stout, of the Maine Conference, formerly New Jercy, to Miss Lucretia F., daughter of J. T. Robinson, Esq., of Webster, Me. sey, to Miss Lucretia F., daughter of J. T. Robinson, Esq., of Webster, Me.

At the M. E. Parsonage in Rast Kuox. Me., by Rev. D. M.

At the M. E. Parsonage in Rast Kuox. Me., by Rev. D. M.

True, Mr. Ferdinand E. Sawyer, of Co. H., 19th Maine Regiment, to Miss Salina J. Patterson, of East Knox.

In Yarmouth, Me., Jan. 22, by Rev. W. N. Richardson, Mr.

Wm. F. Humphrey to Miss Eliza F. Winslow, both of Y.

Feb. 12, by Rev. C. Morse, Mr. Daniel B. Walker, of Taunton, to Miss Lydia E. Morse, of Rehoboth.

In Middletown, Conn., Feb. 23, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Pegg, Capt. Samuel P. Hatfield, ist Conn. Artillery and Ordnance Officer of Siege Train, Army of the Potomac, to Miss Holen Frances, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cummings, the Potomae, to Miss Helen Frances, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cummings.

In Cromwell, Conn., Feb. 15, by Rev. F. J. Wagner, of New London, Mr. P. M. Rogers, of New London, to Mrs. E. M. Edwards, of Cromwell; alvo, by the same, at New London, Feb. 16, Mr. F. P. Ladd to Mis. S. M. Dean, both of E. Lyme. In Great Fails, N. H., at the Main Street Parsonaee, Dec. 8, by Rev. F. K. Stratton, Mr. Dawiel A. Brown to Miss Pamella Sewall. both of Ossipee, N. H.; by the same, Dec. 3ist, Mr. Henry W. Shorey to Miss Olive A. Staples, both of South Berwick, Mc.; also, by the same, Jan. 5th, Dr. O. Q. Stapleigh, of Great Falls, to Miss Isabella D. Wecks, of Rochester; also, by the same, Jan. 28, Mr. William Merrifield to Miss Julia A. Carroll, of Sanford, Me.; also, Feb. 1, Mr. Eli Walker to Miss Nancy A. Whitchouse, both of Great Falls.

In Manchester, N. H., Jan. 3, by Rev. C. W. Wallace, Mr. Charles F. Gove. of Decring, to Miss Aurelia M. Wadsworth, of Henniker, N. H.

In West Windsor, Vt., Feb. 5, by Rev. R. W. Harlow, assisted by Rev. W. D. Malcom, Frederick G. Rice to Caroline S. Lanfair, both of W. Windsor.

In Wesley, Me., Oct. 27, Charles H., son of Samuel and Al-husa Cushing, aged 11 years and 10 months. In New Market, N. H., Feb. 18, of lung fever, Lucy L. chapman, youngest daughter of the late David and Mary Phapman, or New Market.

HERALD CALENDAR. QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Hallowell, 30, May I.

Lay Delegates to the Maine Conference, chosen by the District Stewards of Readfield District, at their meeting in East Livermore, Sept. 8, 1864: F. A. Williams, Skowhegan; A. T. Tuck, Farmington; A. H. Howard, Hallowell; Jacob Graves, Vienna; Dr. E. G. French, Fayette.

Reserves — Thomas Wood, Winthrop; B. F. Eastman, Strong; John Berry, Vienna; E. H. Brown, Chesterville, Farmington, March 16. PORTLAND DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER.-Remainder,

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Third Quarterly Convention of the First Auxiliary Sunday School Society of Sandwich District, will be held at East Bridgewater, March 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Order of Exercises:

1. Report of Sunday Schools; 2. Essay, by Rev. R. M. Smith; Subject—The Influence of this Association upon the Churches Embraced in it; Discussion of it by Bros. R. L. Thatcher, W. B. Hall and Wm. Winship; 3. Essay by W. F. Farrington; Subject—The Comparative Value of the Sunday School in the work of the Conversion of the World; Discussed by Revs. F. A. Crafts, G. M. Hamlen and Franklin Sears; 4. Essay, by Rev. F. A. Loomis; Subject—Importance of Illustrative Teaching; Discussed by Geo. Copeland and Rev. A. Anderson.

W. B. HALL, Secretary.

WORCESTER DISTRICT PREACHERS' MEETING.—
The next Preachers' Meeting for Worcester District, North
will be held at East Templeton, March 6 and 7.
Preaching Monday evening, by C. R. Harding; Tuesday
evening, by F. T. George.
ESSAYS: The Divine Sorrow—G. M. Steele; Pulpit Prepa
ration—C. H. Newell; Revivals—C. H. Vinton; Domestic
Missions—E. S. Best; Pulpit Exchanges—F. Woods.
Sketches of acrmons expected from all present.
Welcome and accommodation for as many preachers as car
come.
F. Woods, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE EAST MAINE CONFERENCE FOR 1835.—Public Worehlp—W. H. Crawford, L. P. French; Education—W. O. Holway; Stewards—G. Pratt; Conference Claimants—A. Church; Rible Canse—H. P. Blood; Leaving the Ministry—S. C. Elliott; Tract—Cause—T. B. Tupper; Church Castoms—E. A. Helmershausen; Benevolent Operations—Wm. T. Jewell; State of our Country—C. B. Duno; Temperance—C. A. Plumer; Sunday Schools—M. D. Mathews; Publica ion of Minutes—B. S. Arey; Memoirs—G. D. Strout; Missions—L. P. French, S. H. Beale, A. Prince.

H. Beale, A. Prince.

SOCIAL FESTIVAL.—The Maple Street Methodist Episeopal Church Lynn, will hold a Social Festival in Exchange Hall, March 9, to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M. Admittance, including refreshments, ffyy cents. The ceasion will be entirened with Colloquies, Dislogues, etc., spoken by the young folks; by music. and short speeches by several persons. There will be a table of Useful and Fancy Articles for sale. The object of the Festival is to finish the current expenses of the year. Let the friends of this small Society rally to our aid, and we will try hard to entertain them, and be grateful for their favors.

Lynn, Feb. 18, 1865.

dford, Feb. 18, 1865.

New Bedford, Feb. 18, 1865.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The Treasury of the Christian Commission to-day is empty. Nearly three hundred delegates are now in the field, giving their time and labors to the care of the wounded, to cheering the well, and to preaching the gospel to all.

In one hundred and forty chapel tents our soldiers now assemble daily to read the publications furnished by the Commission, or to write letters to loved ones at home, and every affect of the commission, or to write letters to loved ones at home, and every size of the week, and three times on Sababah, most of them are even to week, and three times on Sababah, most of them are even to exceed worshipers, many of whom riso to ask prayer, and exceed worshipers, many of whom riso to ask prayer, and or even now nursing the wounded from Dabney's Mill and Hatcher's Run; and at any moment we must be prepared for a general ongagement, and an outlay of a hundred thousand dollars for battle-field stores.

Shall this work be stopped? Shall these delegates be recalled, or shall they still visit the battle-field and the hospital, and with kind words and gentle hands distribute the gifts of a generous reciple to the noble men bleeding and dying for their native land? Shall the men who fight with Sherman and Grant be neglected?

The Commission has no funds in bank, no canital invested. and with kind words and gentle hands distribute the gifts of generous reople to the noble men bleeding and dying for their native land? Shall the men who fight with Sherman and Graut be neglected? The Commission has no funds in bank, no capital invested. It has ever relied, it still relies upon the spontaneous gifts of those who love God and the country. To such we now appeal for immediate help.

#### The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

eft over from last week —; Swine, —.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$14.00 @ 15.00; first quality \$12.50 \psi 10.75; second quality 10.00 \psi 12.00; third quality, \$5.00 \psi 10.50 \psi 100 to (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dress-

Most of those that are in good condition are bought up for beef. Prices range from \$125 to \$333 P pair. Milch Cows — Sales ordinary \$40 @ 65; extra \$75 @ 125. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of

the purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs—There is not so large a supply at market
this week as there was last, for which there is a good demand.
Prices of lots at 101, 11, 13 and 146 V b.



## Meaths.

#### Special Motices.

READFIELD DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER.

March-Farmington, 11, 12; New Vineyard, 17, 18; Indus-7, 25, 26.

April — Kent's Hill, 1, 2; Winthrop, 8, 9; Wayne, 15, 16; orth Augusta, 22, 23; East Readfield, 25; Augusta, 29, 30; fallowell, 30, May 1.

PORTLAND DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.—REMAINDER.

March.—Cape Porpoise, 4, 5; Alfred, 11, 12; Standish, 18, 9; Gorham, 25, 26.

April—Biddeford, 1, 2; Brown's Hill, 8, 9; Cape E. Ferry, 5, 16; West Cumberland, 20; Portland, 22, 23; Falmouth, 620. Webber.

GEO. WEBBER.

CHURCH AID SOCIETY.—The last Quarterly Meeting of
the Church Aid Society will be held at No. 5 Cornhill. Mon
day, March 6, at 3 P. M. Reports of all who have solicites
relief under the direction of this Society during this Conference
year, and application for its aid the coming year, wil
then be presented by

G. HAVEN, Recording Secretary.

Boston, Feb. 27.

NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Nin Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the office Zion's Herald, Wednesday, March 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The last Regular Meeting of the Board of Managers for the current year will be held on the same day, and at the sar place, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

It has ever relicutes the country. To such we now appeal for immediate help.
Will every returned delegate at once appoint and address meetings in his own locality, tell what he has seen and heard in the army, and receive and forward the offerings of Christian patriotism?
To the Ladies' Aid Societies and Christian Commissions we confidently appeal, that they immediately set about soliciting individual subscriptions from their friends, and without waiting to make up large sums, forward them as fast as received.
Will ministers unite in holding Christian Commission meetings in their respective towns, and allow every member of their congregations the privilege of contributing to this noble

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, At market for the current week: Cattle, 922; Sheep and amba, 3,181; Number of Western Cattle, 537; Eastern Cat-le, 318; Working Ogen and Northern Cattle, 537. Cattle

ed Beef.)

Hides—9 & 10c per 5. Tallow—10 @ 11c P B.

Lamb Skins—3.00 @\$3.25. Sheep Skins—3.00 &\$3.25.

Calf Skins—21 @ 23c P B. Trade dull.

The supply of Cattle from the West is small, there being but 67 head. Prices rule so much higher in New York that it is impossible to bring them this way to a profit at present. There were 80 shipped here last Thursday to go to New York. Prices for all grades remain unchanged from last week's quotations. There may have been some butchers that paid higher than at last market, but if they did so it was owing to their

## WHOLESALE PRICE.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &C.

Mess Beef, \$\Phi\$ bbl., &C.

ash price, &O 00 \( \precess{25} \) 0 0 00 200 00 HAY. Apples, 7 00 @ 9 00 Country Hay, 7 00 @ 9 00 Bects, 4 bush, 80 00 Eastern pressed, Paranups, 4 bush, 60 00 Carrots, 4 bush, 60 00 Straw, 100 lbs, 1 80 @ 1 90 Straw, 100 lbs, 1 80 @ 1 90 Shellbarks, 4 bbl, 0 00 6 0 00 HIDES AND SKINS.

Lemons, 4 box, 00 00 212 00 Western, dry, 24 @ White Beans, 3 00 @ 3 50 do. wet, 12 0

Lemons, 47 box, 00 60 212 00 Western, dry, White Beans, 3 00 23 50 do. wet, Pea Beans, 47 bu, 3 50 62 375 Buenos Ayres, Oranges, 47 box, 0 00 6200 00 % B, Pickies, bbl, 12 00 215 00 Calcutta Cow 47 h— 20 € 38 22 e 34

Ordinary, Mid. to good mid.
Middling fair.
Ordinary, Mid. to good mid.
Middling fair,

Sole—Buenos Ayres,
Ordinaco,
Ordinaco,
Ordinaco LEATHER 

GRASS SEELE
Herds Grass,

p bush,
p sack,
p sa Fow! Meadow, 4 50 @ 5 00 R. I. Bent Grass, 2 00 @ 2 50 Millet, 2 bush, 0 00 @ 0 00 Rockland, cs. Wheat, 0 00 @ 0 00 Pulled, .

Business Aotices. BOSTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 18 TEMPLE PLACE, R.

la, and Humors of the Blood.

Diseases of an ordinary character, such as Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Heart Complaint, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, and a great variety of other diseases, are successfully treated by medicine which may be sent to any part of the country, with full directions. A pamphlet descriptive of treatment will be sent free. Address,

R. GREENE, M.D., 18 Temple Place, Boston.

March 1. 6t.

WE have called the attention of our readers to the virtues of Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills. These Pills possess peculiar virtues, being made of vegetable extracts, which render them more efficacious, without introducing into the stomach a surplus of woody matter, which only created pain, without benefiting the person taking them. Those who have need to take Pills, can rely on Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills being all they are re

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.—Brewn's Bron-chial Trockes are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS
will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking
or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertior
of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to aff. ction
which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box
by all Dealers in Medicine.
4t. March 1,

by all Dealers in Medicine.

Cuba, Monroe Co., Iosea, Oct. 21, 1859.

Having seen in the May number of the Cincinnati Medical
Journal, a notice of Scovil-2 Blood AND LIVER STRUE,
and its effects upon the systems of the Medicine to try in a case of Goitre. I have also prescribed, it in a case of Kalargement of the Heart, of about
eighteen months' standing. He had tried every remedy, but
kept growing worse. When I commanced prescribing for him
he had two spells every twenty-four hours—one at night and
one in the day—when everything would be a perfect blank
before him. He could neither see nor talk, and his circulation
would stop. When it commenced again, his heart would of Goitre, and will report progress.

ALEXANDER GASTON, M.D.

CARPETS from the Trade Sales of the 15th and 16th ult., in New York; 100 pieces of Tapestry Brussels at \$2 per yard. All wool Ingrains for \$1. Union Ingrains for 75 cents. Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at reduced prices. No

CARPETS at reduced prices. We have just received a few Euglish Velvet and Medallion Carpets, from the recent sales, for Sule, at about half of former prices. New ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street.

CARPETS.—Don't pay the high prices. Several invoices just opened from the last Trade Sales at the lowest reduced prices by the NEW ENGLAND CARPAT CO., 75 Hanover Street. Young Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to acquire a good knowledge of Book-keeping and kindred branches, are referred to the advertisement of "Actual Business Education" in another column, is which theory is combined with practice. The only place in Boston where the above method

To Cure Dyspersia.—Add two spoonsfull of Dr. T. B. Talbot's Medicated Pine Apple Cides to a wine-glass full of water, and take before or while eating.

For sale everywhere. B. T. Barbitt, Sole Agent, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 73 Washington Street, New York.

PARENTS, and especially mothers, who have the more im-mediate care of children, permit me to say with candid carn-estness, never lay down to rest at night, with the health and happiness of your children at heart, without having the PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER at hand. Trust to no other

doods, at greatly reduced prices. Currier's, 94 Hanover street.—N. B. A liberal discount to Preachers' families. Oct. 19. LADIES' CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, and DRESS

he length and breadth of our land, and all over the civilize

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! Wheaton's Ointment will oure the Itch in 48 hours. Also ures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilbiains, and all Eruptions of By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents of postage, to any part of the United States. 3m. Feb. 1.

rockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy at the housekeeper can have. It is in a liquid form, and soluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances com-letely. Two ownes bottle, with brush (family package), 25 ents each. Sold everywhere. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. Or

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated Toilet SOAP s mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by

dl Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, 1y. Feb. 1. OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.-Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., as wanted and will immediately be put into paper, without be ug exposed to inspection. The highest cash prices paid SEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, Simmon blocks, Water Street, Boston.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! - Batchelor's celebrated Ha y, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is signed Wm. A. BATCH-ELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Solid by all druggists, etc., FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY STREET BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE

GENTLEMEN who appreciate Fashionable and well made We superintend personally every department of our busines

Chambers 140 Washington Street,

## Advertisements.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CABINET ORGANS, (an important improvement upon Melodeons, Harmoniums, and other Organs of this class,) have much gratification in calling attention to the following evidence of the excellence

niums, have been awarded to them at the principal Indus A MAJORITY OF THE MOST EMINENT Organists

rainists, Musical Directors and Composers in the country ave expressed their opinions that no other instrument of this class equals those made by MASON & HAMLIN. (See his testimony in full in our catalogues.) III. THE RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS AND COMPAR ONS instituted by gentlemen whose character and facilities or such investigations must give their testimony the great-

recorded results of some of these:

[From the New York Christian Advocate, written by the editor, Rev. Dr. Curry.]

We have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellence. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critics, composers and performers have been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools and families, have been compared, all of which, with singular unanimity, concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—all of which, with singular unanimity, concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—adecision that corresponds with our own previously formed convictions, received from personal observations.

We have written these things without solicitation from any one, and without the knowledge of those whose pecuniary interests we may seem to favor. The interest of our readers is the object we have sought especially to promote, and in that interest we have prosecuted our inquiries, and now we record our convictions.

[From the New York Chronicle.]

result correct.

[From the Sunday School Times, Pa.]

We clearly agree with the opinion from the New Christian Advocate and Journal.

[From Zion's Herald. Boston.]

From a careful examination of the different kinds of Instruments, we give preference to Mason & Hamili's inet Organs. . . . . The following candid remarks, simply on the merits of the case, we endorse and copy the Christian Advocate. (Then follows the article from extracts are quoted above.)

the Christian Advocate. (Then follows the article from which extracts are quoted above.)

[From the New York Examiner.]

Having taken some pains to satisfy ourselves respecting the merits of these new instruments, we are able to apeak very confidently in regard to them, and to recommend them heartily to our readers. We have not found any difference in the opinions entertained of them by musicians; all value them highly, and all agree that their superiority to all instruments of their class, American or foreign, is indisputable.

[From the Evening Express, Rochester.]

Our attention having been called to these instruments, and our advice asked as to the BEST, we have prepared ourselves to give an opinion, and to indicate to our readers one that is in every way worthy a place in their pariors, schools and churches. . . . . In comparing the Cabinet Organ with other Reed Organs, in some of which we have noticed points of much excellence, we can find nothing equal to it in the various substantial qualities that go to make up a good musical instrument, and upon inquiry we find that almost every musican of note, and nearly all the leading Organists of the country, pronounce the Cabinet Organ superior to every other instrument of the land.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE PRESS might be large dded, and is especially emphatical to the judgmen nusical experts of the merits of the Cabinet Organs.

"We are able to assure our readers that there Cabinet O

THE EXCELLENCE OF THE CABINET ORGANS has large and repeated orders from Europe, Africa, Australia, the West Indies and South America. A recent number of the Leipzig Signale, the leading Musical

"There is now at Hamburg an American Or an from the celebrated manufactury of Mosers. Mason & Hamilia, at Bos-ton, which is a very superior isatrument. It is esiled the 'Cabinet Organ,' and has more of that harsh, reedy tone so common to instruments of this general class." be found only in our instruments. This must not be

MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington Street, Boston.
MASON BROTHERS, 596 Broadway, New York.

CABINET ORGAN AND MELODEON BOOKS, Instructions, Exercises and Music. Zundel's, \$2.50.

CABINET ORGAN AND M.C.1871 Sundel's. \$2.50.
New Method, \$1.50. Carhart's, \$1.50. American School, \$1.50. Model, \$1.50. Vinner's Perfect Guide, 75c. Melodeon and Cabinet Organ without a Master, 75c. Green and White's Instructor, 75 cents. Howe's, 50c. Woodbury 's, 50c.
The above contrain Instructions and Music. The Seraphine, containing music only, 75c. Mailed post-paid on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 27 Washington Street.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND PE-March 13th, and continue thirteen weeks.
March 13th, and continue thirteen weeks.
Classes in the Normal Department will be formed near the
commencement of the term.
For particulars, send for a Circular.
Kent's Hill, Feb. 15, 1863.
S. ALLEN, Secretary. THE SACRED HARMOVIUM: A Collection of Hymna and Trues, original and selected, sdapted to Revival Meetings, and all occasions of Religious Worship. By Rev. J. W. Dadmun and Rev. L. Hartsough. 64 pages, 8vo. Price 30 cts., \$2.75 per doz. Sent by mail for 2 cents each additional.

JAMES P. MAGRE, Agons, Feb 22

4t 5 Cornhil, Boston.

## Advertisements.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER at hand. Trust to no other pain preparations or panaceas. They may, and often do, fail in critical cases; but the Perry Davis, never—no, never. If you heed not this timely warning the fault is your own, as Perry Davis' Pain Killer is in nearly every store throughout the control of all lovers of Art, and believing that it will need with a lovers of Art, and believing that it will need with a lovers of Art, and believing that to furnish it at so low a price, (less than one half the usual cost of Engravings of t. scharacter,) that all who desire may possess this Picture, which can but exert an influence elevat-ing and refining, and will be a rich ornament to every home.

Your picture, "The Chi d's Prayer," is much admired in my family. It is happy both in the conception and execution and can hardly fail to be favorably received.

I cannot refrain from expressing to you my sincere thanks for the engraving you sent me. The subject is one of sacred and heartfeit interest to persons of all ages. For while "Now I lay me down to sleep," is a prayer expressly for children, it has a place in the memory and the conscience, if it does not dwell also in the heart and on the lips of almost every adult in a Christian land. And when I add that the conception and execution of the picture are worthy of the subject, I have bestowed on it the highest praise.

My wife and children are delighted with the picture. I cannot but regret that my own childhood and youth were not developed more under such influence,

[From Rev. H. M. Parsons, Springfield, Mass.]
It is the finest thing of the kind I have over seen. The lit-tle ones are in ecstacies over it.

[From Rev. J. Hawes, D.D., Hartford, Conn.

[From Rev. John Toug, D.D., I'misnend, mass.]
I do not believe there are four lines in the English language, act inspired, which have had so much influence in forming human character as the lines commencing "Now I lay me down to sleep." I sm glad you are adding new charms and

[From the Woonsocket Patriot, Woonsocket, R. I.]

Mr. Holland's picture of the "Child's Prayer" is one of
the sweetest and prettiest things we have ever seen in the
line of steel engravings. The position of the little one is natural and artistle; while the artiers, confiding eyes, the clasped
hands and imploring lips make a child whose petition heaven
itself cannot deny. Yet truthful and beautiful as it is, none but parents can fully appreciate it, and not all of these even.

The father or mother whose dearest spot on earth is a little
mound in the country graveyard or city cemetery, whose sweet child is now a seraph above the skies—and whose sat tear-bedewed eyes are turned (ah! so often) toward that far off shining strand to which the loved one has gone—he or sh alone can know and feel the mysterious depths of this pie ture. It is the lost child speaking to them. It is the tiny hand beckening to them. It is the sweet voice saying, "Pa pa, mamma, come up here."

One hundred Agents Wanted.

Address or apply to W. J. HOLLAND, PUBLISHER Springfield, Mass.

USE GARDINER'S COMPOUND. Please Read the following Letter:
DERBY LINE, Jan. 23, 1865. the following Letter:

DERBY LINE, Jan. 23, 1865.

C. F. GARDINER, ESQ.

Dear Sir: I have sold and taken all of your Compound that I had of you, and have had some calls for more, but have told the folks that I should send for it, and if you think it will not freeze and spoil the bottles, you can, if you see fit, send me three dozen, and I will send you the pay.

I have got over my rheumatic, and have been to two Balls this winter, and danced all night. Was not lame. It is one of the best things that I have ever taken. Mr. Winn and myself are giving it a great start here. There is no trouble here but it will sell. We have got it started, and I think you had better come up here, as you talked of when we were in Boston, and give me the agency of selling it, as Mr. Winn dees not want it. There were two in the store last Saturday after it. Mr. Winn often speaks of you, and wonders why you do not come up here, so for I think you will be pleased if you come.

been lame a long time, but did sell him a bottle, and he came back after more, and says that he has not slept so well for a great while. He was so bad that he had to put a pillow betwix this legs in order to lay on his side, but does not have to do so now. When I see you I can tell you all about the thing, All I have to say, I am very sorry that I did not take Mr. Winn's advice about it long before I did. I hope I have not tired you all out with the reading of this. Please to excuse all mistakes. Mr. Winn sends his best respects to you, and I mine also. Yours respectfully, G. R. HOLMES.

ome.

I had hard work to sell a Mr. Lee a bottle of it, and he has
been lame a long time, but did sell him a bottle, and he came

dight.
Sold by G. C. GOODWIN, 38 Hanover Street, and by all
wholesale and retail Druggists.
3t March 1 TOR SALE. At the West part of the City. A substantial three story brick building known as the North Russell Street M. E. Church, with about 5590 feet of land. This prope ty is well adapted for a church, school-house, Armory, or for manufacturing purposes. Capitalists wishing to invest privately or as corporations will do well to examine this property before purchasing elsewhere. For terms and particulars, apply to CHAS. WOODBURY, No. 16 Commonwealth Avenue; W. S. KYLE, No. 9 State Street; J. S. DAMBELL, corner Cambridge and North Russell Sts.; or CHA'S B. RICE, Sup't Fancuil Hall Market, March 1

COLBURN'S PATENT EVAPORATORS, applied to Registers or Stoves for moistening and purifying

DAVIS & CO., PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS, Corner Winter and Washington Streets, Entrance No. 2, Winter Street, Boston. Photographs of every size and description taken in the best manner; plain fluish, colored, or in India Ink, at prices rangmanner; plain unish, colored, or in India luk, at prices rangng from \$1.00 to \$30.00 partially faded Daguerreotypes taken.
Fine copies of old or partially faded Daguerreotypes taken.
Persons having such Daguerreotypes of deceased relatives
should have them attended to at once.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, now so much in favor with the
public, at \$3.00 per dozen, qual, if not superior, to any in
this country. his country

OVER ONE MILLION OF MINIATURES have been made at
heir Rooms within the past nine years,—more than one to
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Twenty-five Cent Ambrotype and One Dollar Photograph

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CORNER OF WINTER AND WASHINGTON STS., BOSTON. PAIRBANKS' PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.
GENUINE!!!
Accurate, Durable and Convenient.
HAY, COAL, RAILROAD, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. FAIR COAL, RAILBOAD, FLATTORN AND COURTED SOCIALISC.
Farmers', Butchers', Grocers', Druggists', Confectioners' and Gold SCALES.
Also, Safes, Fatent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complete assortment of Store Furniture.
Our ONLY warehouse in BOSTON is
118 MILK STREET, Corner of Batterymarch Street.
April 29
17 FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Received for Femiums and Interest the past year, \$1,809,713
Amount of Losses,
Paid in Dividends the past year, 203,370
Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863,

" of Dividends,
Am't rec'd for Interest the past year,
Am't of Losses (101 lives) \$2,469,137
\$2,469,137
\$4,270,00 00

Excess of Interest received over losses,

Dividends declareds declared the past year, 50 per cent,
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of
February, Exclusively for the Benefit of the Insured.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent,
May 30 STURGIS'S ELECTRIC COMPOUND, an effect

tual external remedy for

NEURALGIA

AND RHEUMATISM,

SPINAL IRRITATION, AGUE IN THE FACE, PAIN IN THE

SIDE, BACK AND LIMBS, SORE THROAT, ETC. are liable to the same Diseases. Nature and Science I made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all. Its effect is very rapid—in most cases instantaneous.

It reaches the nerves and muscles, as it is believed no other addition does.

It has cured some of the most violent and obstinate case f Neuralgia ever known.

For sale by all Druggists.

HUMPHREYS' BPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIO

## Advertisements.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, Composed of ith the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of VALUABLE MEDICINAL ROOTS AND HERBS.

PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGG, M.D., nduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospital, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depots, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE. What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases itherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured

ations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which ave no parallel at the present day. Our medicine is peculiar; by it the seat of any disease dictly reached, and the equili ily reached, and the equilibrium restored. ose who have suffered long from painful and obstin

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medi cines, Those who cannot be cured by other physician ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

During the past five years we have contended with obsta-les and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever en-ountered by any Reformers. BAPIDITY OF CURE. Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt cir permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured the 'slow, recuperative process of Nature."

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP positive and specific remedy for all diseases original m an impure state of the Blood, and for all (here y) diseases transmitted from Parent to CHILD. PARALYSIS. Hemiplegia, Paresis, Parapiegia, Paralysis, Agitans, 1t is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup

clGreat Life giving Power. DYSPEPSIA.

Want of Appetite. Bad Breath. SCROFULA.
GLANDULAR SWELLINGS. This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with

RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia. Sciatica.

Tie Doulor

umbago. Sciatica. T If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of NERVOUSNESS. St. Vitus' Dance. Confusion of Thoughts.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffer-ing women will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing— directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it MERCURIAL DISEASES. Rotting of Bones. Aches in Bones. Salivation. Bad Complexion.
Feeling of Weariness. Depression of Spirits CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system en tirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatle Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends. CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,
Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breasts, and should be
taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing
their breaking and producing troublesome Discharging Sores,
which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children
are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

Emaciation, Dyspepsia, and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female Dropsy of the ovaries and wombs, gener-ally accompanied with mammatton and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goire, or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic to born, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and Swelling of other Glands of the body will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Enliquic Nice, Sympathetic, or Organic Diseases of the Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the

red by Constitution Life Syrup. BROKEN DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS. Suffering from Indisposition to Exertion, Pain in the Back, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Hot Skin and Extremities, Want of Siecp, Restlessness, Fale, Haggard Countenance, and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of he CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or

affections of this important Organ (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly re

Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the Female face, depending upon a disassed action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young
wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup ses of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness

as a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivaled by any preparation in the world.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young,
lip Disease, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases, and Ladies TION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance strengthen their weak back and sides, give them new energy,

THE RICH AND POOR

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all. It is the solved and make the continuous ever dis-for paritying the system, and relieving the suffering at-upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and c the food. Those who have used it think it indispense

IS THE POOR MAN'S PRIEND AND THE RICH MAN BUY IT, TAKE IT, AND BE CURED. IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS. WM. H. GREGG, M.D., SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK.

Laboratory, Brooklyn, L. I. Price \$1 per Bottle. Six Bottles for \$5.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, AGENTS, No. 46 Cliff Street, New York. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, Pa. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington St., Boston. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GIOPRAY'S HAIR BENOVATOR IS A SURE THING. It will positively restore Grey Hair to its original color, whether black or brown. It re invigorates the capillaries, and prevents the Hair from failing of by giving a healthy flow to the secretions. Removes all dandruf, heat and itelring of the head, and a superior dressing for the hair. It does not soil the skin nor the whiteat linen. It has in its composition the virtues of a plant unknown to any other manufacturer, which enables the proprietor to defy any persons or persons to produce its equal for the therough manuer in which it accomplishes its work of remova ing, invigorating and rejurenating the Human Hair. Sold by all bruggiets.

BEED, CUTLER & CO., 111 and 113 Broad Street, Beston; JOHN W ILSON JR. & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston; JOHN W ILSON JR. & CO., 138 Washington Street, Goston; WEEKS & POOTTER, 170 Washington Street; GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston, Wholesenie Agents.

Prepared and by JOSEPH L. GIOFEAY & CO., 5 Custom House Block, Rockland, Me. 6mos Sept 28 A MERICAN HYMN AND TUNB BOOK.

digestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous ndition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other pleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of Con-

## Poetry.

For Zion's Herald. THEY COME NOT BACK TO US.

BY H. B. WARDWELL. They come not back to us, the loved departed; Gone from the sorrows and the cares of earth, To scenes of life on heavenly plains imparted, Amid the glories of celestial birth.

They come not back to us, when twilight lingers On cloud and mountain, and the summer shore Beyond the flushings of its golden fingers,

They come not back to us, when comes the morning With song and brightness flooding grove and bowe With a rich glory sea and sky adorning,

They come not back to us through years departing, With the winged fleetness of Time's rapid flight Though summer life its beauty is imparting, Or Winter's reign has set its seal of blight

They come not back to us! Eternal morning Sheds fadeless light upon their vision now Beyond earth's darkness and beyond its scorning, Immortal youth beams cloudless on each brow!

They come not back to us-we hear their voices Thrilling glad music on the earth no more; Where the bright scraph worships and rejoices, They 'wake glad anthems on that deathless shore.

They come not back to us with smile of gladness. That beamed upon us in the vanished days; They come no more in hours of mirth or sadness, No more with us to walk earth's thorny ways.

They come not back to us across the river, Whose surges break on the eternal strand; But we may go to dwell with them forever, In the blest region of the sinless land!

## Family Circle.

MY FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY. My friend with the gray head, and eye of uncertain vision, do you remember when the old homestead clock measured off your half century of life? Did you lie sleeplessly on your couch, tossing to and fro, all the time striving to crush down the unwelcom thought that though the beneficent Father had been thus bountiful in his allottment, the number had been steadily decreasing? Twenty, thirty, forty-nine of them come and gone, silently, without word or motion

This morning I rose to my daily task with the consciousness of old age clinging to my temples, with Time of having taken something which he had one freely bestowed, but had now the cruelty to reclaim. And I am fifty years old! Could he arise from the dust, how would that father, so many years dead, wonder at the wrinkles in brow and cheeks he left as fair as any that come to you for their grandmother's kiss! How he would marvel at the white locks worn by his Margaret, in lieu of those which once vied with the raven's wing for blackness, and he might say: "What sudden trouble hath come to thee, my daughter, that thou runnest no more in the meadow, that thy song is no more heard in the orchard, and thou art thus cast down?"

Perhaps I would tell him of the visions that throng my memory in the night season; perhaps lead him back to the tomb whence he had arisen, and it might be I should only weep tears of desolation. He would ask me for William; had he come from the river? for the ice, yet so thin at the upper end, could not fail of breaking, with the sun so warm upon it. Had Ruth brought down the corn to be shelled in the evening? and why was mother so still in the kitchen? Could I tell him that William had crossed the river of Death? ask him if they had not met ere now And the Ruth who gleaned for him-he would soon know that she had departed, because the birds no taught them to receive, and no children at her merry call fill the house with laughter and banish the lonely

Still waiting on these earthly shores, would he find the companion of his early manhood. Who doubts that the voice, so many years silent, would restore to animation the almost perishing clay he once called his wife, and so long has survived him?

I should not tell him of a dear face that smile upon every day of my wedded life, until last June, when the angels placed upon it one eternal smile, bidding him wear it perpetually. Near neighbors are they under the green-thatched roof in the graveyard! My father sleeps the sleep of ages; I cannot tell him of my passage through deep waters, of my heart-breaks, and my yearnings to follow on until I reach his resting-place.

So this morning, when I tied on my widow's can mourning, and sat down to read the family Bible, I turned to the record where stand "the names of those whom God hath taken;" taken in his mercy from the woe of being left to remember, and the unutterable yearning for the leve of the dead; from the toil and strife of business, and the power of everrecurring temptations. Blessed deliverance! These wrinkles look to me like harbingers of joy. These gray hairs tell me that the reaping time is surely coming, and the weakness of tread which I now deplore will render more excusable my stumbling into that dark pit bearing upon its exterior the semblance of a tomb, but inside of which repose in dreamle slumber the clay representatives of five generations.

Be it with the weight of only fifty, or the added burden of a hundred years; be it blind, deaf and palsied, I shall go but at his bidding, I must stay until his work is finished. Have I seemed to murmur? Did I complain? Tell me, my friend, whose shadow too begins to lessen in the waning winter light, are these thoughts new to you? Even now we fear to let vanish from our hearts, " Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." We will bear the cross hallowed by His blood, until in our hands it changes to a crown of

PLEA FOR HEALTH AND FLORICULTURE Every one knows to what an extent women are afflicted with nervous disorders, neuralgic affection, as they are more softly termed. It is equally well known that formerly when women partook from childhood, of out-of-doors labors, were confined less to heate rooms and excited studies, they had, comparatively, few disorders of this nature. With the progress of society, fevers increase first, because luxurious eating vitiates the blood; dyspepsia follows next, because the stomach, instead of being a laboratory, is turned into a mere warehouse, into which everything i packed, from the foundation to the roof, by gustatory stevedores. Last of all come neuralgic complaints springing from the muscular enfeeblement and the

application to books, a steady training for accomplishments, viz, embroidery, lace-work, painting rice paper, casting wax flowers so ingeniously that no mortal can tell what is meant, lilies looking like huge goblets, can tell what is meant, lines looking like huge goblets, dablias resembling a battered cabbage; these, together with practisings on the piano, or if something extra is meant, a little tum, tum, tuming, on the harp, and a little ting-tong on the guitar; reading "ladies" a little ting-tong on the guitar; reading "ladies books," crying over novels, writing in albums, and original correspondence with my ever-adored Matilda Euphrosyne, are the materials, too often, of a fashionable education. While all this refinement is being put on, girls are taught from eight years old, that the into a husband. Therefore, every action must be on purpose, must have a discreet object in view. Girls must not walk fast, that is not lady-like; nor run, must not wait last, that is not lady-like; nor run, that would be shockingly vulgar; nor scamper over fields, merry and free as the bees or the birds, laughing till the cheeks are rosy, and romping till the blood marches merrily in every vein; for, says prudent mamma, "my dear, do you think Mr. Lack-a-daisy would marry a girl whom he saw acting so unfashion."

Thus is no every part of education these things. ably?" Thus, in every part of education those things are pursued, whose tendency is to excite the brain and nervous system, and for the most part those things

and nervous system, and for the most part those things are not "refined," which would develop the muscular system, give a natural fulness to the form, and health and vigor to every organ of it.

The evil does not end upon the victim of fashionable education. Her feebeness, and morbid tastes, and preternatural excitability are transmitted to her children, and to their children. If it were not for

degeneracy of the race in cities would soon make civilization a curse to the health of mankind.

Now we have not one word to say against "accomplishments" when they are real, and are not purchased at the expense of a girl's constitution. She may dance like Miriam, paint like Raphael, make wax fruit till the birds come and peck at the cunning imitation; she may play like Orpheus harping after Eurydice (or what will be more to the purpose, like a Eurydice after an Orpheus), she may sing and write poetry to the moon, and to every star in the heavens, and every flower on earth, to zephyrs, to memory, to friendship, and to whatever is imaginable in the spheres, or in the world—if she will, in the midst of these ineffable things, remember the most important facts, that health is a blessing; that God made health to depend upon exercise, and temperate living in all respects; and that the great objects of our existence, in respect to ourselves, is a virtuous and pious character, and in respect to others, the raising and training of a family after such a sort that neither we, nor men, nor God, shall be ashamed of them.

Now we are not quite so enthusiastic as to suppose

nor God, shall be ashamed of them.

Now we are not quite so enthusiastic as to suppose that floriculture has in it a balm for all these mentioned ills. We are very moderate in our expecta-tions, believing only, that it may become a very im-portant auxiliary in maintaining health of body and

portant auxiliary in maintaining health of body and purity of mind.

When once a mind has been touched with zeal in floriculture it seldom forgets its love. If our children were early made little enthusiasts for the garden, when they were old they would not depart from it. A woman's perception of the beauty of form, of colors, of arrangement, is naturally quicker and truer than man's. Why should they admire these only in painting, in dress, and in furniture? Can human art equal what God has made, in variety, bue, grace, symmetry, order and delicacy? A beautiful engraving is often admired by those who never look at a natural landscape; ladies become connoisseurs of "artificials," who live in proximity to real flowers without a spark of enthusiasm for them. We are persuaded that, if parents, instead of regarding a disposition to train flowers as a useless trouble, a waste of time, a pernicious romancing, would inspire the love of it, nurture and direct it, it would save their daughters from false taste, and all love of meretricious ornament. The most enthusiastic lovers of nature catch something of the simplicity and truthfulness of nature.

Now a constant temptation to famale vanity—(if it may be supposed for the sake of argument, to exist) is a display of person, of dress, of equipage. In olden times, without entirely hating their beauty, our mothers used to be proud of their spinning, their weaving, their curiously wrought apparel for bed and board. A pride in what we have done is not, if in due measure, wrong or unwise; and we really think that rival-ry among the young in rearing the choicest plants.

are their true and unsensu friend; and in those feel ings you have the key to their hearts.

One word for you, dear teachers. You wan to be loved by your scholars. Then love you secholars. Then love you secholars. The love you secholars. If you do love them, it will not be allowed by your scholars.

reason upon them. It would occupy the mind with pure thoughts, and inspire a sweet and gentle enthusiasm; maintain simplicity of taste; and in connection with personal instruction, unfold in the heart an enlarged, unstraitened, ardent piety.

H. W. Beecher.

## Children.

OUR SOLDIER. Another little private Mustered in

The army of temptation And of sin! Another soldier arming
For the strife,
To fight the toilsome battles
Of a life.

Another little sentry, Who will stand
On guard, while evils prowl

On every hand. Lord! our little darling Guide and save,

'Mid the perils of the march
To the grave!

-Gazley's Pacific Monthly.

For Zion's Herald,

CHILDREN IN HEAVEN. How many little feet have gor blissful fields of eternal joy, and left, in the hearts of loving parents, a vacuum which the world cannot fill. How lonely is the home which they have left. Though we miss the pattering of their little feet, and the ringing of their merry laugh, and feel that the cords which bound us to earth are severed, yet light from the word of God dispels the cloud, and tells us that though they die, they shall live again. Jesus, the children's friend, takes them to his arms, and tells us they shall live forever. The little flower, just budded, is transplanted to the Eden above, to bloom in joy and beauty throughout eternity.

A few Sabbaths ago little Emma Townsend was seen as usual in her class at our Sabbath School. She loved to go to Sabbath School, and was always there, if possible. On this Sabbath her sick sister required the attention of her mother, so Emma had no one to go with her to Sunday School. She told her mother she must go alone, as she did not wish to be absent once this quarter. She went, and none who saw her there once thought she was so soon to leave us. On the following Tuesday she was taken with scarlet fever, and died on Thursday morning, Jan. 26, aged 10 years and 5 months. Her last words were, "Tell father I want to kiss him." Her father came and she kissed him, as was her custom before going to sleep, and then fell quietly asleep in Jesus.

But her afflicted parents were to drink still deeper of the cup of sorrow. Their only remaining child, Ellen, a member of one of our Bible classes, was lying dangerously ill with the same disease. When little Emma died, Ellen was so low that it was thought best not to tell her; and not until she had passed beyond the river of Death, and their happy spirits re-united on the other shore, did she learn that her little sister had gone before her. On the following Monday morning, Jan. 30th, Ellen was released from her sufferings, and she too went home to dwell with Jesus. She was 17 years 4 months old, and had been a mem ber of the church about three years. Her youthful heart had been given to the Saviour, and from that time to her death her life had been that of a consistent follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. Thrice within one short week has God spoken to our Sabbath School, and happy will it be for us if we heed his voice, and make that preparation, without which none can reach that blessed place where these, our young

friends, have gone.

To cheer the loneliness of those parents' hearts s sadly bereaved, the world offers no consolation. Jesus alone can fill the void created. There is consolation in the thought that Jesus takes little children to his arms, and there they are safe forever. There is consolation in knowing that Ellen had chosen that better portion which should never be taken from her and there is consolation in the thought that we may meet them again in that better land where there are no mourning hearts, and where death never comes. North Dighton, Feb. 14, 1865. G. F. G.

"Mamma, does every stitch I take help you?" asked a little girl, as she sat at her mother's side hemming.

"Yes," said her mother, "every stitch helps me; it makes one less for me to take."

"Then, mamma, it is very pleasant to sew," replied Lucy. "As I work I shall say, 'it is for mamma,'

Then, mamma, it is very pleasant to sew," replied Lucy. "As I work I shall say, 'it is for mamma,' and that will be pleasant."

Lucy's mother smiled and thanked her little girl. So they sat and sewed silently for a while. By-and-by, Lucy's thread became tangled. She pulled and jerked; but instead of helping the matter at all, she broke the thread, and then, in trying to begin anew, her unskillful fingers were sadly pricked. The tears gathered in her eyes, and a frown on her brow. She began to say, "Horrid needle!" but just then she caught her mother's eye; "O! mamma," she cried, "I almost forgot it was for you."

"I will tell you a better way," said her mother, as she took the little girl on her lap. "Don't you think you would have succeeded better if you had thought, 'It is for Jesus?' You find it very sweet to do things for me; but would it not be sweeter still to do them for Jesus?"

"O! mamma, bow could such a little girl as I do

"O! mamma, bow could such a little girl as I do

Just then nurse opened the door. "Will Miss Lucy come and amuse Master Charlie a little?" she "Yes, I will," answered Lucy; and, giving he mother a bright look, as much as to say, "I know whom it is for," she ran away with a new joy in her whom it is for," she ran away with a new joy in her heart. Charlie was not easily pleased that morning, and Lucy's patience was sadly tried, but she had a secret help now. Those sweet words, "For Jesus," made soft music in her heart. That night she did not forget to pray that all her life-work might be done to please that Saviour who, had loved her, and shed his blood to wash away her size.

HOW TO WIN A CHILD'S HEART.

lood to wash away her sins.

The heart of a child is easily won. It needs no The heart of a child is easily won. It needs no besieging, no formidable preparation for a grand assault, no advancing by regular approaches. You have only to go, in the name of love, and demand a surrender; and without parleying, the prize is yours. "Love begets love." Anger and hate beget auger and hate. Smiles are like musical voices amid the hills, which come back to those that utter them with

hills, which come back to those that utter them with all their original sweetness.

Did you ever smile on a child without receiving an answering smile? On the contrary, when you have looked down coldly, perhaps with a frown, into the eyes of a child, have you not seen the reflection of your manner and expression in the mirror-like face of the little one?

Love children, and they will love you. Let children feel that you care for them—that you sympathize with them in all their little joys, and that you are their true and unselfish friend; and in those feelings you have the key to their hearts.

wise exchange for a rivalry of lace, and ribbons, and silks. And even if poor human nature must be forced to allow the privilege of criticising each other some thing severely, it would be much more amiable to pull roses to pieces, than to pull caps; all the shafts which are now cast at the luckless beauty, might more harmlessly be cast upon the glowing shield of her dablias or upon the cup of her tulips.

A love of flowers would beget early rising, industry, habits of close observation, and of reading. It would incline the mind to notice natural phenomena, and to reason upon them. It would occupy the mind with pure thoughts, and inspire a sweet and gentle enthusiasm; maintain simplicity of taste; and in connections.

you win those dear young hearts to Jesus. Go

THE HUNTER EAGLE.

We shall not want for fine game this season said a peasant to his son. "There is a fine eagle' nest on the south cliffs. We will build us a little hu beneath it, and have our scaling-ladders and grap pling-irons ready by the time the young are hatched They shall pay good rent for our rocks."

They shall pay good rent for our rocks."

So they set to work and built a hut, with a low entrance, where they might watch the bird, and not fall victims to her fury should she discover an intruder near her nest. Then, when she came to feed her young, they watched until she had flown away, and then began immediately to ascend the rocks, taking away the choice game she was sure to provide, and leaving refuse from the markets in their place. The away the choice game she was sure to provide, and leaving refuse from the markets in their place. The eaglets had usually made some ravages on the food before they could reach it; but that was little regarded. The table was sumptuously provided for while the birds were in the nest, and after they were large enough to fly, they were kept still longer in the nest by the peasants, who fastened them down to it. Every eyric was looked upon as a clear gain to the fortunate owner of the locality. But these bold hunters are by no means pleasant, neighbors, espechunters are by no means pleasant neighbors, especially in some of the northern islands. Many accounts come to us from the Orkneys, and the adjacent islands, of little children being seized and carried off in their fearful talons. One distracted mother pursued the bird who had borne off her babe to its high rest on a diff which no one but a feartie mether. She could only gather the precious form of her dea child to her bosom, and bear it away with her. Another mother pursued an eagle for four miles and climbed to her nest, from which, by a good providence, she rescued her boy undurt. The weight of the child no doubt compelled the bird to fly slowly and weariness made it wait a little before tearing in to pieces. A good providence watched over it, and gave it back in safety to its mother's arms. Perhaps some similar circumstance was the foundation of the device of a child and eagle, which is found on a coin

the Isle of Man.

There was a curious bounty set on eagles in th titled to a hen out of every poultry-yard in the paish where the plunderer lived.—Presbyterian.

## Miscellany.

CAPTURING AN ALLIGATOR.

A correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury, letter from Nicaragua, narrates the following inc dent which took place near the village of Messaya: "In the morning we went to the lake to bathe with great seriousness and apparent grief, silently an slowly, carrying an immense alligator. The beast

slowly, carrying an immense alligator. The beast's tail, legs and mouth were tied immovably to a long pole which was carried on the shoulders of the men. We very naturally supposed that he was on his way to the shambles, and very innocently asked if they were going to eat him. It appears that the day before, one of these creatures came out of the water and carried off a little boy standing on the bank of the lake; and this one was taken partly in retaliation, but mostly in hopes that a portion of the lost child might be found, over which the sacred rites of the church could be performed.

THE CYCLE IN NEW ENGLAND. In Palfrey's History of New England is the fol

owing remarkable statement: Eighty-six years is the cycle of New England. throne of England. At the end of 86 years, Massachusetts having been betrayed to her enemies by her most eminent and trusted citizen, Joseph Dudley, the people on the 19th of April, 1689, committed their prisoner, the deputy of the Stuart king, to the fort in Boston which he had built to overawe them. Another 86 years passed, and Massachusetts had been betrayed to her enemies by her most eminent and trusted citizen, Thomas Hutchinson, when, at Lexington and Concord, on the 19th of April, 17to, her farmers struck the first blow in the war of American Independence. And then 86 years ensued, and a domination of slaveholders more odious than that of Stuarts or of Guelphs, had been fastened upon her, when on the 19th of April, 1861, the streets of Baltimore were stained by the blood of her soldiers on their way to uphold liberty and law by the rescue of the national capital.

MILITARY FORCE OF CANADA.

There now are on duty in the Canadas about 35,00 troops of all arms, 18,000 regulars and 17,000 vol-unteers. The total enrolled militia is, I think, about 400,000, and the draft now being enforced for 180,000, thus making a very respectable show, in numbers, at least. The regulars are a fine looking body of men, and more soldierly in bearing and pro-ficient in drill than our volunteers. They have a few very fine volunteer companies, but most of them are not only exceedingly awkward and insubordinate, but of the poorest material. I never in my life saw faces so stolid and devoid of character as I have seen in these stond and devoid of character as I have seen in these ranks, and I do not think that any amount of drill or service could make superior troops of them. The of-ficers, on the other hand, appear remarkably well. The drafted are drawn for seven years, and from what I can learn promise to make a much bette show on muster rolls than in history. The uniform of the provincial troops are of coarse, dark material the coats close fitting and with short skirts not more than eight inches in length, and giving a boyish look to the men; the boots reaching to the knee, the win ter caps high, pointed and of fur, the overcoats sim ple sacks, with very small capes, but when belter give a trim look. The uniform of the officers is dark plain, and becoming .- Cor. Springfield Rep

It is a matter that cannot be too often considered "O! mamma, bow could such a little girl as I do anything for Jesus?" cried little Lucy, her blue eyes opening wide with surprise. "He would not care about what such a little girl as I could do."

"Yes, dear, you can do a great deal for Jesus, and he will care as much about it as if you were grown up. It is not so much the work as the love in it which Jesus cares about, and a little girl can love Jesus and keep his commandments just as much as an older person. If you were busy at play, and I should say

petual war, and the health of the spirit by the death of the flesh. My old maxim is, that religion will cost us something, but the want of it infinitely more.—
Rev. R. Cecil.

## Biographical.

Cone'L JAMES P. SUTHERLAND, Co I, 29th Regiment Maine Vols., died in Hospital at Winchester, Va., Dec. 8, 1864, aged 56 years and 5 months. Bro. S. enlisted in the service of his country, Sept. 14, 1862, and served nearly one year. His term of service having expired he was discharged. He entered the service again Oct. 1, 1863, and served his country faithfully until death brought a last discharge. His sickness was short, but faith triumphed over the last enemy. He had been a soldier "in the army of the Lord," and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place about six years. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his departure.

F. GROVENOR. Lisbon, Me., Feb. 16.

ALVIRA ELLIS, aged 44 years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stafford Springs, Conn., died Jan. 30, 1865, just six months after her husband. By this event one of the happiest of earthly homes is broken up, and two children are made orphans. Sister Ellis by cheerfulness and amiability, had gathered a large circle of loving friends, who now mourn the loss of a bright ornament to social life. Her last suffsyings though intense, were borne with Christian fortitude. Clear Christian testimonies given during her sickness, together with the manner of her departure, afford good evidence that she died in the Lord.

Stafford Springs, Feb. 16.

DANIEL AMES, of Benton, Me., was drowned in the Kennebec River, at Somerset Mills, Fairfield, on the eve-ning of Nov. 3, aged 50 years. He had been reclaimed from a state of backsliding a few weeks previous. He was present at the meating she previous evening, and very

MARY OSBORN, relict of I. straim Osborn, died at the residence of her daughter, Mr. Jucorge Brown, in Benton, Feb. 8, aged 81 years. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which she was greatly attached, upwards of forty years. During all this time she was a widow indeed. She quietly fell asleep in Jesus. H. P. BLOOD.

bath before his death he attended church in his usual health, and in the evening prayer meeting prayer dervently, and spoke of the preciousness of Jesus. Monday he was violently attacked with bilious congestive fever, soon lost his reason, and required the attendance of several men. His strength was rapidly exhausted, and he continued to decline till Friday, when he entered the spiritworld. Bro. Dearborn was "born again" at 20 years of age, and was a man, ever after, of superior excellence. He endeared himself to all his acquaintance, and especially to the church and his pastors. Through his self-sacrificing spirit and indomitable energy the Methodist Episcopal Church was built in Ballardvale, on the Lynn District, and now stands a worthy monument to his memory. He leaves a widow and four children to the sympathy and prayers of the church.

Rock Bottom, Feb. 13. Rock Bottom, Feb. 13.

Mrs. Nanct Frye, wife of Jerome Fry, after a painful sickness, died in Patten, Me., Jan. 19, in the 41st year of her age. She gave her heart to Christ, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in her youth, nearly twenty-five years ago, in Lincola, Me. She has since maintained an unblemished Christian character. Her religious course showed more of that "charity that suffereth long and is kind," than of its public manifestations. With superior mental endowments controlled and directed by divine grace, she was a kind companion and mother, and an influential member of the church, from which she will be greatly missed. She died in peace.

Patten, Me., Feb. 10.

H. B. Wardwell.

Amos Hutchins, of Kennebunkport, Me., died Feb. 3, 1865, aged 65 years. He professed religion some twenty years since, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. His last sickness was attended with extreme suffering, which he bore with Christian patience. His trust was firm and unshaken in God. He died in peace.

Kennebunkport, Feb. 13.

CAPT. MARTIN SMITH died at his residence in Mystic CAPT. MARTIN SMITH died at his residence in Mystic River, Conn., after a brief illness of ten days, aged 63 years. In the death of Bro. Smith the church and community have suffered the loss of a good man. From early boyhood he had followed the fortunes of the sea, and proved, as he often said, the power of divine grace in storm and sunshine, at home and abroad, in sickness and health, in prosperity and adversity. Bro. Smith had wealth which he acknowledged as having received from the Lord. He was the Lord's steward. His place was uniformly filled in the social meetings. He bore his cross humbly and faithfully. He was regular in his family devotions, in which his children joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer. His business was kept squarely, and honorably adjusted, wearing the world as a loose garment ready to be laid aside at any time.

On Thursday evening previous to his sudden attack, in his remarks in the prayer room he said, "Brethren, I

On Thursday evening previous to his sudden attack, in his remarks in the prayer room he said, "Brethren, I have felt burdened of late for a deeper work of grace; but I thank God the day is breaking, the cloud is lifting," When sickness and death came they consequently found him prepared. His last words to his family were, "Watch and pray." All who knew him will miss him; none, save the family, more than his pastor.

V. A. COOPER.

DR. ELISHA STEBBINS died in great peace, at his residence in the town of Constable, Franklin Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1865, in the 74th year of his age. He bore a constant testimony to the power of saving faith, and was faithful to the church of his choice, and preferring the "old paths" and primitive usages of Methodism. He was respected by all, and greatly beloved by the church, of which he was a member over thirty-five years. He was a native of Deerfield, Mass. Soon after the close of the war of 1812, he came to this vicinity, and settled at Trout River. He leaves a companion and several children. River. He leaves a companion and several children some of whom are members of the Methodist Episcopa Church, and one is in the service of his country. Father Stebbins was devoted to the cause of humanity, "doing road to the hodies as well as the souls of men." He was Stebbins was devoted to the cause of numanity, "doing good to the bodies as well as the souls of men." He was a skillful botanic physician, and ready to help the poor as well as the rich in their affliction. He possessed a cheerful nature, combined with the richer endowments of grace, rendering him a pleasant and welcome visitor everywhere, especially in the sick room.

A. MILLER.

EDGAR C. Ames, only son of the late Americus and Sarah Ames, died of diphtheria in Peru, Me., at the res-idence of his step-father, Marshall Childs, Nov. 30, 1864, aged 9 years and 5 months.

MARY AMES, sister of the above, died of diphtheria MARY AMES, sister of the above, died of diplinterin, Dec, 13, 1864, aged 14 years and 2 months. Mary was a child of rare promise. Her sickness was brief. She soon became conscious that her days were numbered. She exhibited a calm resignation to the will of God, saying to her mother and only sister, "Mourn not for mo; I never could die in a better time." She passed triumphantly home to a land of rest.

R. L. Hall.

### Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. By authority of the Sec-retary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenthr SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

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COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law, GEO, T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston, Jan 25

DENTAL

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best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial Musical Education. French Conversation and Levi Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gentlemen day, without extra charge. A new Gymnasdum, costing \$600 Seventeen instructors. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A.M. Principal, Claverack, Columbia Co., N.Y. 4t Feb 22 THE SECRET OF ONION BAISING. Pra J. M. & E. R. COBURN, Manchester, N. H.

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of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and it that case it would make its VALUE ALMOST BEYON! CALCULATION.

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Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give brompt attention to all orders and communications. For full information in regard to our Bells, send for an

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As its name implies, the COMPOSITE FERTILIZER is not simply a single material treated with Sulphuric Acid as many of them are, which renders them adapted to but one or two different crops, but having the three-fold character of being a SU-PERPHOSPHATE, a COMPOST, and HIGHLY AMMO-NIATED, it contains all the constituents of plant food, and is therefore adapted to ALL CROPS. It is also exceedingly AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO., PHILADELPHIA

NIATED, it contains all the constituents of plant food, an stherefore adapted to ALL CROPE. It is also exceedingle ich in Soluble Phosphare. We especially guarante hat no chesp materials are added for the more purpose of naking weight.

making weight.

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Jan 18

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Feb 12

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